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1 OF 2

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JPRS L/9128

5 June 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 24/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HOSPITAL DRUGS THEFT--Two youths were remanded in custody when they faced the East Perth Court on Saturday, charged with stealing drugs from Hollywood Repatriation Hospital while armed. A third youth was allowed bail. Timothy Hugh O'Brien (19), of Stirling Highway, North Fremantle, Dean Stuart Cooper (20), of Lisle Street, Mt Claremont, and Alan James Williams (20), of Ferrara Way, Girrawheen, all unemployed, were charged with stealing a quantity of drugs from the hospital on Thursday while armed and in company. They did not plead and were remanded till May 22. O'Brien and Cooper were ramnded in custody. Williams was allowed bail of \$10,000 with a similar surety. In discussing bail, Sgt B. Williams said that the youths had been armed with a crowbar. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Apr 80 p 5]

HEROIN ADDICT'S ADMISSION--A 26-year-old man admitted in the Supreme Court yesterday that he imported 100 grams of heroin. Peter Maurice O'Halloran, unemployed, formerly of Boyce Street, Balcatta, said in evidence he did not intend to sell the heroin. The court was told that O'Halloran was arrested on his arrival at Perth Airport on October 25 last year after a five-month trip to Thailand. A police search had revealed 101.5 grams of heroin hidden under his clothing. O'Halloran said he has spent the five months in Thailand "shooting heroin." He used about three grams daily, every two or three hours. He had made two trips to Malaysia in 1978 to "go on a bit of a binge on heroin," he said. He had previously used other drugs, including LSD, cannabis, and cocaine. He had financed the heroin-buying from money he earned in the North. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Apr 80 p 9]

ACCUSED MARIHUANA GROWER--Bundaberg.--A Rosedale man appeared in Bundaberg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a drug charge allged to involve marihuana with an estimated street value of \$500,000. Robert Raymond Norris, 28, farmer, of Sunnybank Farm, Rosedale, north of Bundaberg, did not enter a plea to the charge that between December 21, 1979, and April 7, 1980, at Rosedale, he cultivated the prohibited plant, Indian Hemp. Police Prosecutor Sgt. second-class B. Huxley, sought a week's remand but opposed bail. He said it would be alleged that an area about 5,000 metres was under cultivation. Mr G. Chittenden of Boreham, Lang and Hancock, who appeared as duty solicitor, said Norris strongly denied any involvement in the offence. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 9 Apr 80 p 12]

\$1 MILLION-HEROIN CHARGE--A man charged with importing heroin with a street value allegedly in excess of \$1 million was committed to stand trial by St James Court of Petty Session yesterday. Heinrich Abbredederis, 29, of Taiwan, is also charged with having heroin in his possession. Abbredederis said he would plead not guilty to the charges. He reserved his defense. The court was told that Federal Bureau of Narcotics agents x-rayed baggage belonging to Abbredederis at Sydney Airport on Boxing Day. Mr Sutherland, prosecuting, said about 1.35 kilograms of heroin was found in two cases. The heroin was between 70 per cent and 80 per cent pure and had a street value of more than \$1 million. Abbredederis was committed for trial at the District Court. Bail was not applied for and was formally refused by Mr G. Smyth, SM. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 9 Apr 80 p 12]

HEROIN SUSPECT ESCAPES--A woman escaped from the Bandyup prison training centre in Middle Swan about 7pm on Good Friday. Helen Jan Loveridge had been remanded to Bandyup pending a pre-sentence report on a charge of possessing heroin. The police said she was 23 years old, 176cm (about 5ft 7in) tall and of slim build, with fair hair, brown eyes and a fair complexion. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Apr 80 p 13]

DRUG COURIER SENTENCED--A 39-year-old man who agreed to act as a heroin courier for \$5000 was sentenced yesterday to eight years' jail. In the District Criminal Court, Judge Staunton said Werner Rebhan, design draughtsman, a man without any criminal record, was the type of person frequently recruited by drug dealers "no doubt in the hope that they will pass through Customs without detection." Rebhan was caught at Sydney Airport on October 25 last year after a flight from the Philippines. Concealed in his underclothes was a bag of white powder which included 50g of heroin, the judge said. Rebhan pleaded guilty to charges of importing and possessing a prohibited import, heroin, on October 25. A Federal Narcotics investigator, David Clinton Allen, said Rebhan claimed he had been approached in Italy by a man who asked him if he would bring a package containing drugs back to Australia. He had agreed for a fee of \$5000. Judge Staunton said he accepted that Rebhan had not travelled overseas with the intention of bringing back drugs. The judge fixed a nonparole period of three years. [Excerpts] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Apr 80 p 3]

HEROIN PUSHING CHARGE--Kim Stanley Capper, 22, unemployed, of Pimlico Street, Inala, was remanded [in Holland Park Magistrate's Court on 1 April] until 18 April on four charges of having sold heroin to another, possession of marijuana, and possession of a drug utensil. He was allowed \$850 bail with a \$250 surety. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 2 Apr 80 p 15]

DRUG SUPPLIERS SENTENCED--The distribution of illegal drugs was one of the worst evils that the community had to face, Mr Justice Brinsden said in the Supreme Court yesterday. His warning came as he gaol one of two drug offenders in separate cases. Timothy Grant Carter (22) unemployed of McKimmie Street, Palmyra, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with a 15 month

minimum for possession of heroin with intent to sell or supply it. Graeme Robert Stenhouse (27), cabinet-maker, of East Street, Fremantle, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with a 14-month minimum for supplying cannabis resin. Mr Justice Brinsden said that there should be no difference between the sentence given to Stenhouse and those given to the two men whom he supplied. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 1 Apr 80 p 24]

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INDONESIA

LIFE SENTENCE FOR HEROIN TRAFFICKER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Liem Teng Pheow, 46, a Singapore national, the defendant in the case involving 1.92 kg of heroin, was sentenced to life imprisonment Saturday in a Central Jakarta State Court session presided over by H Moh Soemadijono, and including Ruwiyanto and Hagardi.

The 1.92 kg of heroin, two thermoses and a bottle containing white powder, were seized for destruction. The state removed two Echola brief cases. Passport No 0393635Z and an identity card bearing the name of the defendant were included in wrapping up the case.

Liem, who lived at 126 Mulberry Ave, Singapore, was forced to pay court costs.

The decision stated that Liem Teng Pheow, arrested 1 June 1979, had been proven guilty of criminal acts, in becoming the middleman in the sale of 1.92 kg of heroin.

General Prosecutor Anton Suyoto had demanded the death penalty for Liem.

Liem, an employee of Minh Anh Trading Company in Singapore, had repeatedly come to Jakarta in expectation of a 20 percent commission from the heroin transaction.

On 11 May 1979, Liem and Serre Siripakorn, a Thai national, came to Jakarta from Singapore to make contact with a prospective buyer.

On 12 May, at about 1600, the accused met the prospective buyer in the Hotel Sari Pacific, and offered the goods at [US \$27,000] per biji (around 750 grams). Agreement was not reached at this initial stage.

In other contacts with prospective buyers, the defendant met Tjai So Yin, Lie Ek Kia and Siuw Ming. These acquaintances of Liem, who had lived in Jakarta for many years, were afraid to become involved in heroin traffic.

Shortly after meeting with Tan Jong Bun, Liem made serious contact with a prospective buyer, a Caucasian foreign national.

Liem and Serre Siripakorn returned to Singapore. On 27 May, the two returned to Jakarta with the heroin.

On 1 June 1979, at about 1300, the deal took place in Room 839 of the Hotel Sari Pacific. At that time, Special Headquarters Police units made the arrest.

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INDONESIA

BRIEFS

EFFORTS TO ERADICATE DRUG TRAFFIC--The Customs officers of Singapore and Indonesia begin their first cooperative efforts to eradicate drug smuggling. This began on Wednesday afternoon at the Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport when two trained dogs were placed there. The two dogs have frequently detected narcotics smugglers in Singapore. The joint efforts between Singapore and Indonesian Customs officials are the results of talks organized by Director General of Customs. Tahir with the customs officials of Singapore. Both parties attended the meetings for top-ranking customs officials from Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok in October 1979. During these meetings, customs officials were unanimous about increasing cooperative efforts and mutually sharing direct information about the drug smuggling network. Up until now, Indonesia has not had drug detection dogs, whereas Singapore owns 48 of them and places them at the airport, harbor and post offices. These police dogs are usually purchased from the U.S.A. or Germany. These joint efforts with Singapore customs is a first in the operation to combat drug smuggling undertaken by Indonesian customs with a foreign country. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 23 Feb 80 p 6] 9556

DRUG ABUSE INCREASING--Head of the Jakarta Health Department Dr Sudarsono announced yesterday that drug abuse among adolescents is rising in Jakarta. During 1976, 1977 and 1978, it had dropped. In his office, he showed "PELITA" the statistics beginning in 1969. The misuses of drugs became a social issue and reached a peak in 1974. More than 200 patients were treated then at the Fatmawati Hospital in the Institute for Addiction Care. Following an intensive prevention program, the number dropped drastically, and, in 1976 and 1978, less than 100 patients were registered. However, in 1979 the number jumped again and came close to the highest level recorded in 1974, that is near 200. On 25-28 February, the health department sponsored an "upgrading" program for 50 doctors in 2 Health Centers in Jakarta. This included improving the skill of medical workers dealing with drug abuse and the handling of patients who are victims, and enforcing emergency measures along with proper regulations when dealing with drug patients. According to Dr Soehantoro the number of people who have come to the Fatmawati Hospital for help is only a partial indicator of the actual number of drug abuse victims. He believes that the actual figures are much higher. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 23 Feb 80 pp 1, 7] 9556

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JAPAN

BRIEFS

AMPHETAMINE TRAFFICKING--Osaka May 7 KYODO--The Osaka District Court sentenced a former woman boss of a gang to five years in prison and also fined her yen 7 million for trafficking about 700 grams of amphetamine worth yen 12.4 million. Ayako Fukuda, 44, started the drug business in August 1975 to collect funds for the Fukuda-Gumi gang organization, after replacing her ailing husband as chief of the 150-member group, according to the court. Forty-eight members of the underworld organization were arrested in 1976 for allegedly handling about 430 kilograms of amphetamine with a street value of yen 172.8 billion over the six years since 1970 and netted yen 4.3 billion in what is believed to be the nation's largest drug deal ever. The gang group broke up in 1978 and Fukuda has stayed away from criminal activities, the presiding judge said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English (no time given) 7 May 80]

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

SMUGGLING ATTEMPT FOILED--Peshawar, May 13: An attempt to smuggle out contraband charas and Scotch whisky worth about Rs 1.6 million was foiled by the Customs Intelligence and Investigating Wing in an operation near Tarbela today. Customs sources said that 130 maunds of charas and 42 bottles of Scotch whisky was recovered from the secret cavities built under the seats and footboards of a motor car. Three occupants of the car overtaken after a hot chase were arrested. The car has also been impounded. The arrested are Muhafiz, Abdul Manan and Nimatullah. It is reported that the contraband charas was being transported down country for onward despatch abroad, while the whisky was intended to be disposed of at Lahore and Rawalpindi.--APP. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 14 May 80 p 10]

BIGGEST-EVER NARCOTICS HAUL--Lahore, May 11: A record 1274 kilograms of charas, 25 kilograms of opium and 224 pieces of suit cloth, valued at over Rs. 45 crore were seized along with the truck at Bhai Pheru near here last night. The illicit goods were seized by the Gujranwala Range Police on an information from Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, Peshawar. The Director of the Narcotics Control Board, Peshawar Range, Ch. Mukhtar Ahmed Gondul and I. G. Gujranwala Range, Ch. Iftikhar Ahmed Khan in a joint Press conference at Bhai Pheru said it was the first time the operation had been carried out at that scale, co-ordinating law enforcing agencies of different parts of the country. They said the haul was the biggest so far.--APP [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 May 80 p 8]

CHARAS, OPIUM SEIZED--Quetta, April 30: A posse of Police headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Manzur Husain Shah raided a secret place in Sarrafa Bazar here and recovered four hundred KG of contraband charas and three hundred kilograms of opium, worth about fifty thousand rupees. The drug trafficker, Abbas, allegedly associated with an Inter-Provincial Gang of Dangerous Drug Dealers has been arrested. He will be tried under the Dangerous Drugs Act. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 1 May 80 p 1]

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THAILAND

BPP OFFICER ACCUSES POLICE OF DRUG TRAFFICKING IN SOUTH

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Apr 80 p 5

[Letter to the Editor column by Border Patrol Police Staff Sergeant Somnuk Rungrotwong: "Border Patrol Police Officer Speaks to the Director General of the Police Department"]

[Text] Border Patrol Police Company 3, Betong district, Yala Province:

To the director-general of the Police Department in care of the newspaper SIAM RAT:

I am only a police sergeant. My duty, and the duty of my friends, is to maintain the independence of Thailand in the south.

Neither I nor my friends have ever engaged in corruption. We have only our monthly salary and expenses for living. We are not rich but are satisfied with our lives; we are proud of our work and carry out our responsibilities toward our country.

I am writing this letter to you in this way because I believe that it is vital that this information reach you. If I wrote a letter to you directly, I am afraid that the department would censure it or throw it away.

Actually, I do not want to write this letter to you because of what may happen to me but because my intentions are pure, I hope that it will be good for my beloved country.

I believe that drugs pose a great danger to the country because they are being used by youths and students, who are the future of the country.

In Betong district, Yala Province, drugs are being used by students, merchants, some government officials and the people.

This is because some provincial police in Betong district are dealing in hard drugs such as heroin. These Betong district provincial police have been dealing in drugs for at least 3 years.

The police in charge here have never done anything to suppress their subordinates. I do not know why they have not done so.

But this does not mean that the police here are all bad. There are some who are worried about the future of the country.

I have continually tried to follow the drug problem and make arrests but have not been able to do anything. For example, there were two suspects whom I heard about. One of the youths, named Santhat Noisut, accused a police sergeant stationed at the Betong district police station of being the person who had hired him to go purchase drugs in order to bring them here and distribute them in the district. Three other policemen asked the chief inspector for permission to arrest this policeman but they were refused permission.

All three policemen felt very depressed.

In fact, there are at least seven other policemen in Betong district who also make a living as drug dealers. And, there are other illegal things that take place in Betong District.

For example, there are gambling halls in the center of the city that are only about 10 to 20 meters from the Betong district police station. There are at least 900 prostitutes, which is almost equal to the number of good girls in Betong district, and, therefore, Malaysians call Betong district the "city of prostitutes." Thai women who travel to Malaysia by way of Betong district will have their passports checked carefully by the Malaysian authorities because Malaysian officials say that prostitutes from Betong district sneak into Malaysia to make a living. This results in the good women losing their reputation too.

As for the hotels and bungalows here, the Malaysians refer to them all as brothels, several places in Betong district carry on illegal lotteries and so on. The chief inspector

here does not make any arrests. He says that this is good for the economy in Betong district and may even have a good effect on the country's economy. The more I listen to him the more I worry about the country.

If you would like to talk to me about these things, I request that you not make an inspection or establish a commission. This will just be a waste of time because high-ranking police always say and have the motto that "eating alone is not fun," meaning that engaging in corruption as a team from high to low-ranking officials is profitable. Nothing has improved for the common people or for our beloved country.

I would like to stop here. If I have made any mistakes, I ask you, since you are a person who is known as being an honest person, to forgive a subordinate who has pure intentions.

Respectfully

Staff Sergeant Somnuk Rungrotwong

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THAILAND

AMPHETAMINE ARREST IN KAMPHAENGPHEP

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 28 Mar 80 pp 7, 10

[Article: "Millionaire's Son Arrested for Selling Amphetamines"]

[Text] One of our reporters has reported that around 2100 hours on 23 March 1980, Police Major Bamrung Koetdi, a chief inspector from the Muang district, Kamphaengphet Province, police station, led a force of policemen disguised as truck drivers and stopped for gasoline at the Suphachai Borikan gas station, which is located at the Kilometer 2 point on the Kamphaengphet-Phichit highway in Naimuong commune, Muang district, Kamphaengphet Province. The station is owned by Mr Hong Suphaatphanit and is managed by Mr Chaiyon Suphaatphanit, age 23.

The police had made investigations and found that this gas station was an important amphetamine sales point. The police have been trying to arrest the distributors but they have escaped every time. Thus, at the time mentioned above, the police from the Muong district police station disguised themselves as truck drivers and stopped for gas at the station mentioned above. After filling the truck with gasoline, the police asked the station attendant if they could purchase some amphetamines. At that time, Mr Chaiyon was at the station and he sold some amphetamines to the police.

The police, therefore, revealed their identity and seized one large bottle of amphetamines. They searched Mr Chaiyon and found an 11 millimeter pistol, with no registration number, and seven bullets. The police, therefore, took and turned Mr Chaiyon over to Police First Lieutenant Khruang Bansaeng, the officer on duty at the Muang district, Kamphaengphet Province, police station, for detention and further handling of the case.

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THAILAND

BANGKOK-CHIENG RAI HEROIN SMUGGLERS ARRESTED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Heroin Valued at 100 Million Baht Seized Just Before Shipment"]

[Text] A northern merchant who was carrying heroin valued at 100 million baht and who was preparing to deliver it for shipment abroad was arrested. Police had learned about this and sent police to intercept him. The person who was to ship the heroin abroad did not come to pick up the goods and so escaped.

A detective reported to Major General Sanguan Klongchai, the commander of the Sam Yot Crime Suppression Division, that a shipment of heroin was being smuggled into Bangkok from the north for shipment abroad. The exact time and place were reported and, therefore, Police Colonel Toem Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya, the commander of the seventh subdivision, was ordered to make an investigation and make the arrests.

Thus, at 0900 hours on 31 March, Colonel Toem Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya, together with Police Major Choengchai Wannawichit, an inspector with Section 2, seventh subdivision, and a force of police, went and hid at the Sawatdi tennis courts on Soi 30 (Soi Sawatdi), Sukhumwit Road, Khlongtan commune, Phrakhanong district. At the time mentioned, a white Fiat, license plate No 4K3207, drove up and parked across from the tennis courts. There were four men in the car.

While waiting for their contact to arrive and pick up the heroin, the four men went and bought soft drinks from a stall near the tennis courts. The police came out of hiding and searched the car. They found eight packages of No 4 heroin wrapped in brown paper and sealed with glue, each rectangular package being about 6 inches long. The heroin weighed 6.685 kilograms and had an in-country value of 7 million bath or

100 million baht on foreign markets. It was hidden in the truck of the car. The police took the four suspects and the heroin to the Sam Yot Police Crime Suppression Division for further investigation.

From the investigation it was learned that Mr Prasoert Apiwattanakun, age 43, who lives at No 1855/7, Soi Sakunchai, Charansanitwong Road, Bangphlat commune, Bangkok Noi district, was the owner of the white Fiat that was carrying the heroin. The others were Mr Prathuang Kaeophom, age 52, who lives at No 147/14, Tharam commune, Muang district, Phetburi Province; Mr Adisak Chanthakiratikun, age 40, who lives at No 219, Soi 5, Muang district, Chieng Rai Province, who is a merchant in Chieng Rai Province and who is the person who brought the heroin from Chieng Rai; and Mr Kan Manichot, age 41, who lives at No 63/40, Talat Khwan commune, Muang district, Nonthaburi Province.

Mr Adisak Chanthakiratikun confessed that about a month ago he met Mr Daeng or Siauon, last name unknown, about 40 years old, who had come to Chieng Rai and who hired him for 100,000 baht to take the heroin to the place agreed on. Mr Adisak then contacted Mr Prasoert, the owner of the car, to have him pick up the heroin in Chieng Rai. Mr Prathuang Kaeophom and Mr Kan Manichot went along as guards. But it appears that Mr Daeng or Siauon found out about the police and, therefore, did not come to pick up the heroin before the others were arrested.

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

MORPHINE SEIZED IN HAD YAI

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 5 Apr 80 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Morphine Seized in Had Yai"]

[Text] Morphine valued at 1.2 million baht was seized in downtown Had Yai. Just before it was to be shipped abroad, police intercepted it. The suspects told conflicting stories implicating each other and it is still not known who the leader is. The drug dealers are being guarded closely because of the fear that someone disguised as a relative will come and poison them.

A DAO SIAM reporter in Songkhla Province has reported that at 1700 hours on 3 April, Police Lieutenant General Amphorn Chitratatima, the commissioner of the Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 4, together with Police Major General Phingphan Netranrangsi, the deputy commissioner, and police officials from the Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 4 in Songkhla Province, led a force on a mission since they had learned that a group of drug dealers were going to meet to sell drugs at a hotel in downtown Had Ya. They therefore went to the Taipei Hotel located on Soi 2, Phadungphakdi Road, Had Ya district, Songkhla Province.

When the police arrived at the hotel, they immediately went and searched room No 209. It appears that they arrived just when major drug dealers were in the process of buying the drugs as mentioned. Also, on a table was a large bag containing four bars of morphine weighing 14 pounds. The estimated street value in this country is 1.2 million baht and, if sold abroad, the value would almost double. The officials from the Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 4 took the evidence and the suspects and turned them over to Police Captain Prachum Phetraphimhorn, the officer on duty at the Had Yai district police station.

From the investigation, it was learned that the names of the suspects are Mr Su Siengse, age 26, who lives at No 1/3, village 7, Samnaktaeo, Thung Mo commune, Sadao subdistrict, Songkhla Province; Mr Wichai Saetieu, age 23; and Mr Suphot Saewong, age 21, who lives at No 17, Tung Mo commune, Sadao subdistrict, Hai Yai district, Songkhla Province. The suspects confessed and also implicated several others. The authorities took special care and placed them under close guard because of the fear that these others, disguised as relatives, would come to visit them and put poison in their food in order to kill them so they cannot make any further disclosures concerning the identity of the leaders. This major haul of drugs intended for shipment abroad was possible because the police had prior information.

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN SUSPECTS CHARGED--Mr. Norman John Walker, 30, who lived in Sydney before his arrest in Thailand in August, appeared in a Bangkok Criminal Court today [2 April] with two other people. They are charged with possessing 750 grams of pure heroin with intent to sell it. The drug had a retail street value of at least \$500,000. It convicted the three accused could be sentenced to death and executed by machine gun. The two other defendants are a Canadean, Mr. Barry Ackerman, and a Thai woman [name not given] who is alleged to have acted as agent in the sale of the heroin. [Excerpt] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 3 Apr 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

CASE AGAINST LEGAL HEROIN DISCUSSED

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 28 Apr 80 p A5

[Article by Ed Cosgrove]

[Text]

THE DRUG CULTURE has created its own mythology. Cultivated by well-meaning amateur observers and the peripheral professionals of the drug scene, the mythology denies the hard lessons of experience and substitutes fiction for fact, opinion for knowledge.

The fantasies surrounding the use — and abuse — of narcotics are dangerous. They lull the innocent, the unwary, and the reckless into an acceptance of a way of life that is ultimately self-destructive.

The clamor in some quarters for the legalization of heroin is the most glaring — and most dangerous — manifestation of the mythology of the drug culture.

Legal, clinically administered heroin would decriminalize the drug culture, it is argued, since addicts would no longer have to steal, murder, traffic, or prostitute themselves to feed their habit. It would provide control over the spread of heroin abuse by eliminating the illicit market.

In the fall of 1979 we heard much from those advocating the adoption of the so-called "British system" of legalized heroin for registered addicts as the solution to the chronic problem of drug abuse in this province.

These arguments went virtually unchallenged by any competent authority, leaving the impression that they were right. This impression was reinforced by a number of doctors who spoke out in favor of the British system.

Newsman Gerry Bellett, in a story in The Vancouver Sun (Heroin: Make It Legal; Page Five, Oct. 20), proposed two possible solutions to the problem of heroin addiction: either shoot the addicts or provide them with free, legal heroin.

Bellett noted "with relief" that the court decision setting aside the compulsory heroin treatment program had cleared the way for the adoption of the British system and for exercising control over the use of heroin through the provision of legally prescribed maintenance doses.

"We might as well give up on the junkies we've got now," wrote Bellett. "They'll go to the grave craving a fix. We should concentrate on the next generation, preventing creation of yet another brood of addicts."

The only way to do this, he said, is to adopt the British system. "Considering the mess we find ourselves in today," he asked, "would we be worse off?"

An examination of the situation in Britain indicates the answer to that question is yes.

For example: rather than acting as a bulwark against the spread of addiction to the next generation, the British program has served as the spawning ground for a new generation of heroin users. The myth-makers who use Britain as an example of how to deal with heroin addiction simply have not done their homework.

To start with, the origin of Britain's legalized heroin maintenance differs from B.C.'s. The British system was introduced in the 1920s to provide maintenance doses for persons who had become dependent as the result of medical treatment; it was not brought in as a means of turning addicts away from crime. In that context, even the rationale for our adoption of the British program is inappropriate.

But the main irrationality is thinking that the system is working in Britain. It isn't. The legal prescription of heroin has caused more problems than it has solved, to the point that Britain is reducing the number of persons drawing heroin and giving them methadone instead.

Rather than preventing the spread of heroin use, the availability of high grade heroin through the legal system has had the opposite effect. In 1960 — before wandering flower children carried the drug culture to Western Europe from such hardcore centres as Vancouver, San Francisco, and New York — the Home Office reported 94 heroin users on maintenance. Eight years later the number was 2,240 and 85 per cent of them were under the age of 20.

By 1978 Britain had an estimated 10,000 heroin users, of whom approximately 2,000 were registered in the maintenance plan.

What caused this drastic increase in users? After a close examination of the program, authorities in the United Kingdom concluded that the main source of supply of illicit heroin users was the "over subscribing" of heroin to registered addicts by a small number of doctors. Heroin users registered in the plan were given more drugs than they required and were in turn selling the surplus on the street.

In the argument for adoption of the British program the impression is created that a state-administered maintenance program would eliminate much of the drug-related crime in B.C. Britain's experience proves the opposite.

Drug-related crime is up in the U.K. — a 1974 investigation of heroin users on the maintenance program revealed that 50 per cent were convicted of some crime during the first year they were on maintenance — and not the least factor is the growing illicit market for heroin. Even "law-abiding,

heroin-maintained" addicts on the government program are not above peddling their surplus on the black market, nor above recruiting new customers to the joy of narcotic euphoria to make a buck. And remember that this criminal activity is a spontaneous development in a group without a traditional criminal background.

Most addicts in this province were criminals before they started using heroin. Many acquired their habit while in prison. Very few B.C. heroin addicts were forced into their dependency or inadvertently addicted.

With new, tighter control, the number of users coming into the British plan diminished — but not the number of users in Britain.

Also, two significant things happened: the price of legally prescribed heroin, which is sold for the equivalent of \$2.35 Canadian for six 10 milligram hypodermic tablets, increased drastically on the illicit market, thereby creating a tremendous profit for those still able to obtain the narcotic. At the same time imported heroin from Southeast Asia made its first appearance on the market.

The U.K., despite its vaunted legal heroin system, has become a major market for illicit drugs, a market nurtured by the availability of legal heroin.

With the increase in supplies and profits, the problem of control and enforcement of the Dangerous Drug Act took on new dimensions. For the most part Britain concentrated its efforts on the importers of Asian heroin, with some results. While the number of illicit heroin seizures was negligible in 1971, in 1976 drug enforcement officials seized a 45 pounds.

The most recent statistics from the Home Office show 3,400 seizures of controlled drugs in 1978 amounting to 122 pounds, twice that of the previous year.

An article by David Fletcher in the July 20, 1979 issue of London's Daily Telegraph quoted David Turner, coordinator of Britain's standing conference on drug abuse, thusly: "I believe Britain could be on the brink of a heroin epidemic. The panic about drugs in the 1960s was over 750 addicts. We now have over 4,100 [sic] officially...."

Of the legal maintenance system, one addict told Fletcher: "In the end the humiliation and regimentation isn't worth it and you go to the street for a fix."

The article concluded that maintenance programs do nothing to resolve the "social and psychological problems that incline some people toward addiction in the first place."

So legal heroin is not the answer to the problem of heroin addiction and heroin-related crime, whatever you hear from the armchair experts. Examination proves their argument not only faulty but dangerous.

Nor is it good enough that some doctors support it. The near epidemic of legal drug abuse in this province today was, after all, created by these same doctors prescribing legal, mood-altering, and addictive drugs.

The case for legal heroin grows weaker as time passes and Britain's problem escalates. The "British system" was just another good idea that went wrong.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

TEENAGERS CHARGED IN COCAINE SEIZURE AT MIRABEL AIRPORT

Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 29 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

Three Centretown teenagers have been charged with conspiracy to import cocaine after an estimated \$60,000 worth of the drug was seized by customs officers at Mirabel Airport earlier this week.

RCMP investigators have identified the trio as Joseph Flued, 17, of 436 Gilmour St., apt. 4, Paul Bédard, 17, and Richard Stevenson, 18, both of 326 Waverley St., apt. 1.

All three attend local high schools.

Bédard and Stevenson were remanded out of custody until next week in provincial court Thursday.

Flued is in custody at St. Jerome, Que., near Mirabel, and will be transferred to Ottawa sometime next week.

RCMP drug squad officers said Friday the investigation began two weeks ago after "strong street rumors" were picked up by undercover agents.

Staff Sgt. Jack Bradley said the cocaine was purchased in Bogota, Columbia, during the March school

break and flown into Canada earlier this week.

He said about 180 grams of 90-per-cent-pure cocaine was seized.

Because of the purity of the drug it would normally be diluted at least three times, tripling the amount for street sale.

"When we had enough information we had the officers at Mirabel search a suspect," Bradley said.

The arrangements were complicated and it appears the same route may have been used on prior occasions, police say.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE FOR CONSPIRACY TO TRAFFIC IN COCAINE

Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 3 May 80 p 5

[Article by Tony Cote]

[Text]

A provincial court judge Friday described an Ottawa man's behaviour as "exemplary" Friday before sentencing him to five years in penitentiary for conspiracy to traffick cocaine.

Howard Campbell Mussells, 35, of 100 Strathcona Ave., pleaded guilty to the charge at a March court hearing before Judge Joffre Archambault.

The plea came after a preliminary hearing in which taped conversations between him and a West German at the Chateau Laurier Hotel were played in court.

The German, Konstantine Graft Der Phalen, was arrested at Mirabel Airport a year ago, pleaded guilty to a charge of importing and is serving a seven-year sentence.

During the Chateau conversation, taped by the RCMP, Mussells expressed dismay that there were only 250 grams of cocaine — \$100,000 worth — instead of double that amount. "I got a guy who sells it for me."

"He normally does a quarter of a pound a week for me but will handle this."

Mussells was charged with possession of marijuana in Greece during the '60s but fled the country with his parents' help before he could be prosecuted.

His father is a retired armed forces General and while growing up Mussells spent many years in Europe where he met the West German.

After hearing that evidence in March Archambault said: "We don't sentence someone for his

background, parentage or wealth but the seriousness of the crime."

Before sentencing Friday the judge commented that "it became clear he was a willing partner in disposing of the drug."

Archambault noted the amount involved would normally be "stepped on" four times before being sold on the street.

The judge said character evidence indicated "you are a young person in your best productive years. You impress me as a model citizen."

But, he added, "I have had the opportunity to see the victims of heroin and cocaine."

"I must forget his good behaviour and background. It is extremely painful at this time — I must sentence you to five years in penitentiary."

Defence counsel Leonard Shore said an appeal is likely.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

LSA, WEAPONS SEIZED--A Maidstone Township woman is facing several charges after Ontario Provincial Police officers seized a quantity of suspected LSD and a number of weapons in a raid Thursday night. Members of the London OPP drug squad and Belle River OPP officers found a quantity of the suspected drug and eight guns, both rifles and shotguns, in a residence at 140 Renaud Line. While they were unable to give a specific quantity for the drug, police estimate the street value at \$10,000. Donna Genevieve Upham, of 135 Rourke Lane, RR 3, Belle River, was released on a promise to appear in provincial court May 5 on a charge of possession of a restricted drug for the purpose of trafficking. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 25 Apr 80 p 3]

PCP DRUG LABORATORY--Montreal (CP)--RCMP agents raided a drug laboratory yesterday, arrested six men and seized 10 1/2 pounds of the illicit drug PCP. An RCMP spokesman said the seizure was one of the largest ever made in Canada. He could not estimate the street value of the seizure. The six Montreal-area men were arrested and are awaiting court appearances to face various charges related to the clandestine laboratory, in the basement of an office building in the city's financial district. PCP is known popularly as angel dust. It is usually taken orally in capsules. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 29 Apr 80 p 4]

JAIL FOR HEROIN IMPORTING--A 30-year-old Ottawa painter was handed a three-year prison sentence Wednesday for attempting to import 21 grams of highly refined heroin from Sri Lanka and Thailand. Provincial Court Judge Bernard Ryan told Robert Gordon Holtom that lawmakers considered his crime serious enough to set 14 years as the maximum sentence. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 80 p 3]

LIQUID HASHISH SMUGGLING CASE--The last of four men arrested four years ago in a \$1-million liquid hashish smuggling case will be sentenced tomorrow for conspiring to traffic in the drug. Branislav Fenc1, 28, was convicted yesterday of conspiracy to traffic, but was acquitted of conspiring to import the resin. The trial was told 60 pounds of the thick, dark-brown oil was brought into Canada from Switzerland concealed in samples of construction material. Mr. Fenc1 was the only accused to be freed on bail after the May 1976 arrests. He put up an \$80,000 condominium in the Harbour Castle L'Appartiel on the Toronto waterfront as security and promised that he would not leave Toronto. He vanished and the Crown seized the apartment. The other three men went to trial, were convicted of importing the drug and received prison terms of seven to 10 years. Mr. Fenc1, a former Czech national who became a Canadian citizen, was described at their trial by Crown counsel Michael Dambrot as the Canadian distributor of the drug. Last November, Mr. Fenc1 turned up in Vancouver, where he surrendered to the RCMP. His trial began last month and he was found guilty yesterday by Madam Justice Janet Boland. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 15 May 80 p 5]

CSO: 5320

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS VICTIM--A man from Prague I who consumed a large amount of a narcotic was brought to the Resuscitation Center shortly before noon May 15. His condition was pronounced as serious. [Prague PRACE in Czech 16 May 80 p 6]

HASHISH ARREST--A private entrepreneur from Istanbul was apprehended by customs agents on an international express train at the main railroad station in Decin. Almost 3 kg of hashish were found concealed in plastic bags among personal effects in the subject's luggage. An investigation will reveal what were the intentions of this "businessman with hot stuff." [Prague ZEMEDELSE NOVINY in Czech 21 May 80 p 4]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

NEW POLICE CHIEF PLEDGES FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Apr 80 p 28

[Text] Yesterday in taking over the Office of the Regional Superintendent of the Federal Police in Rio de Janeiro, Commissioner Roberto Felipe de Araujo Porto--who took the place of Commissioner Edir de Carvalho, who held the position on a temporary basis--said: "I assume the office of superintendent, confident in its manpower and certain that it is already aware of the job to be done, aiming at an energetic fight without any boundary lines against the enemies who are devastating and operating in various criminal ways, primarily with drugs."

The takeover ceremony took place in the auditorium of the Federal Police Building with about 300 persons present, including Security Secretary Edmundo Murguel; Col Anibal de Melo Henrique, commanding general of the Military Police; and Federal Police Director Col Moacir Coelho.

The new superintendent delivered a brief address and the ceremony lasted about 20 minutes: "Drugs are evil and, through the most unspeakable traffickers, they are intended to wipe out and mutilate the wholesome spirit of our youth and also to win their mind to ways of life not accepted by Brazilian society," said the new commissioner who believes that drugs constitute one of the most important things that must be combated, "in case we do not manage to do away with them through an effort to reduce their effectiveness here in Rio de Janeiro."

Concerning smuggling, the commissioner said that "this is a cancer which helps damage the economy, far beyond other major crimes which still hold outstanding positions in our Brazilian crime statistics, turning up in such forms as fraud against social security, swindle, embezzlement, corruption, tax evasion, counterfeiting of money, and many others, causing serious damage to the country as a whole, both in financial and administrative terms."

5058
090:5300

BRAZIL

ANONYMOUS CALLS LEAD TO TRAFFICKERS' ARRESTS, DRUG SEIZURES

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 May 80 p 9

[Text] "To report drug traffickers, phone 243-9460 and 223-94-06," this appeal, issued 4 months ago by drug commissioner Aloisio Russo, is now producing good results: since then, 25 traffickers have been sent to prison, on the average, and 670 kilograms of pressed marihuana have been confiscated, along with 2,011 packets, and \$26, small quantities for sale to marihuana addicts, and 607 bags of cocaine.

Among the 187 reports received during that period of time, 30 percent were false; these were cases of squabbles between neighbors or between tenant and landlord, disputes involving street brawls, and noisy behavior disturbing the peace. The commissioner's office asks that only bonafide reports be made because they alone can help make it possible to send drug traffickers to prison. Nobody has to identify himself and if a person does give his or her name, it will be kept confidential.

The appeal springs from the intensification in drug traffic which was much easier to combat than a few years ago. In the past, almost all of the sales outlets were in the slums to which the addicts could go at lesser risk than now. With the new risks involved, many addicts purchase drugs in larger quantities in the hill areas in order then to resell them to other addicts. The number of traffickers has thus been increasing and so has their area of operation.

"If new and more efficient methods were not adopted in the fight against drugs, we would be facing disastrous consequences within a couple of years," said an officer at the Office of the Drug Commissioner. "The problem of drugs must be handled within the context of national security because of the dimension it is assuming."

According to police officers in this sector, drug addicts for the most part do not need to do any trafficking themselves but wind up becoming involved in criminal trading themselves:

"Contrary to what happened in the case of the traffickers in the past, they are the children of well-adjusted parents, they are the friends of friends, they treat the young people with much affection but they allow themselves to become involved in this sort of thing, out in the streets, due to peer pressures," a police officer said.

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CSO: 5300

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BRAZIL

COCAINE, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN BOTAFOGO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 13

[Text] After 2 months of investigation, police officers from the Office of the Drug Commissioner, in Jacarepagua, arrested the trafficker Jose Carlos de Souza, alias "Cacau" or "Maracana," 33, the operator of a drug sales outlet in Morro Azul, in Botafogo, charged with having ordered the murder of the student Ivan Franca Salgado dos Santos, of Santa Ursula University, in May 1978.

"Cacau" denied having ordered the killing of the student but confirmed that he was selling cocaine bags at high schools in Botafogo in prices between 1,000 and 5,000 cruzeiros. In the shed in Morro Azul, which he and other traffickers were using as a storehouse, the police found 60 packets of drugs, 1 kilogram of marihuana, and 1 revolver.

"Cacau" was first fingered by a drug trafficker by the name of Paulo Cesar de Souza, alias "Paulinho," who was arrested several weeks ago; the tip was corroborated by an informant in the area. This informant provided the license number for one of the cars used by "Cacau," a blue Volkswagen; police were able to learn the trafficker's address through the prior owner--60 Soldado Diogo Martins Street, Jacarepagua--and that is where they nabbed him, on the afternoon of the day before yesterday.

On the premises, police officers seized the 1980 Puma automobile, with license plates BW 5634, purchased on the spot by "Cacau" from a car dealer in Tijuca for 210,000 cruzeiros, plus two checks, one for 45,000 cruzeiros and the other one for 5,000 cruzeiros, coming from cocaine sales during that month. The trafficker confessed that drug sales earned him between 20,000 and 30,000 cruzeiros per day.

Report

Shortly after he was put in prison, "Cacau" denounced other traffickers in Morro Azul, including a man known only as "Jorginho" and Antonio Paulo da Silva, the man who was at the sales outlet, taking care of people interested in drugs. At night, "Cacau" accompanied police officers to the shed on the hill but Antonio Paulo escaped after a brief exchange of shots.

According to the officers, "Cacau" did not frequent this place; he went there only to bring drugs and get his money.

The trafficker was identified as having ordered the killing of the student (on 12 May 1978 on Farani Street in Botafogo) when police officers arrested the murderer, Roberto de Andrade Tiburcio, alias "Beto Tiburcio," one of the persons responsible for security at the sales outlet in Morro Azul. At that time, "Beto Tiburcio" said that Ivan had purchased drugs and did not pay, which is why he had received orders to kill him. Although the murderer did not reveal the name of the man who had put out the contract on the student, police officers are certain that it was "Cacau."

At the office of the drug commissioner, "Cacau" denied that he was involved in the case; he also denied having issued the order to kill the trafficker "Caveirinha," who was murdered about 2 months ago on Dois de Dezembro Street, in Catete.

Commissioner Aluisio Russo placed "Cacau" in solitary to "prevent any trouble" with another trafficker by the name of Dirceu Candido da Silva, who was arrested a month ago in Flamengo Park and who had been invading his "turf" in Botafogo. Today, the commissioner will send a report to the 10th Police Precinct to provide information on the imprisonment of and charges against "Cacau" in the case of the student's death.

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CSO:5300

BRAZIL

MAJOR DRUG DISTRIBUTOR ESCAPES ARRESTS IN TURANO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 13

[Text] The trafficker Mario Chimbica, who controls the distribution of marihuana and cocaine on Turano Hill and who is one of the men most wanted by the Rio police, escaped arrest on the afternoon of the day before yesterday when police officers from the 8th precinct were looking for the university student Cesar Luis, alias "Cezinha" on Paulo de Frontin Avenue, at the moment he was getting ready to deliver 2 kilograms of marihuana to an addict. This information was given yesterday to the police by "Cezinha" himself.

Mario Chimbica was there to check on the purchase of a big shipment of marihuana with "Cezinha" when he noticed that the police were approaching. Commissioner Elson Campello, who led the group that arrested the student, tried to follow the trafficker but he disappeared on a staircase near 117 Bispo Street leading to Turano Hill. Yesterday morning, the same squad from the 8th Precinct seized 700 grams of pressed marihuana in a shed in the Escondidinho slum, in a combined operation with the Military Police.

"Cezinha" yesterday afternoon again talked to Commissioner Campello and gave him new information on drug traffic in the areas of Rio Comprido and Santa Teresa. In the morning, the student had a nervous breakdown in the 8th Precinct lockup and had to be helped by a medical team from the Sousa Aguiar Hospital. "Cezinha," who during his nervous breakdown attacked one of the other prisoners in the cell, told doctors that the seizure was due to the fact that he had not gotten any drugs. The student had been a cocaine and marihuana addict since the age of 14 and was given sedatives.

Commissioner Elson Campello said that the information supplied by "Cezinha" would help the Office of the Drug Commissioner which will have to interrogate the student further today and which will "mount a special operation in an effort to locate 'Cezinha's' supplier in Sao Goncalo, a person also known as Mario."

"We know roughly where the trafficker lives; yesterday he took that student to the vicinity of the place where the marihuana is stored. We might

perhaps conduct an investigation which will enable us to break up the gang. In my jurisdiction, however, I think that there is nothing left to do because the imprisonment of 'Cezinha' must have scared other distributors away."

The police officer added that he has received various telephone calls from people living on Paulo de Frontin Avenue, reporting other traffickers and promising to supply names and addresses for each one of them. "Cezinha's" imprisonment was possible only due to a telephone call from a resident.

Trap

Commissioner Elson Campello said that the operation, which resulted in the imprisonment of "Cezinha," was carried out by about 10 police officers who used private [unmarked] vehicles, including the commissioner's own van. After the student was arrested and after the 2 kilograms of marihuana, which he had in his possession, were confiscated, the police officers set up a trap to catch the Sao Goncalo trafficker who was coming along Paulo de Frontin [Avenue] at 1900 to pick up the money from the sale of drugs.

"Cezinha" was seated at a table in the Santa Alexandrina grocery store, making as if he were drinking a cool soft drink, while four police officers were also making as if they were just customers at the grocery store. The rest of the squad had posted themselves on the outside near a bus stop while two police officers were hiding in the guard's hut at the entrance to the Firemen's Hospital whose director agreed to collaborate in the operation.

Using long-range radio transmitters, the police kept tabs on the movement of all cars and individuals in the area, waiting for the Sao Goncalo trafficker--he makes his marihuana deliveries in a beige van--to appear at the grocery; but that was not to be. Commissioner Campello believes that other persons connected with the gang had witnessed the arrest of "Cezinha" and had alerted the supplier.

5058
CSO:5300

BRAZIL

DPF SEIZES 15 TONS OF MARIHUANA IN PERNAMBUCO

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 26 Apr 80 p 13

[Text] Recife--The Federal Police seized 15 tons of marihuana worth 300 million cruzeiros in an operation carried out between 10 and 20 April, in the state. According to Superintendent Fabio Calheiros, the drug control commissioner's office this year has already confiscated more marihuana than throughout all of last year.

The operation was carried out by 10 police officers, both plainclothes and from the precinct, who traveled 2,878 kilometers, going to 11 cities in the interior. They discovered 33,000 feet of marihuana in 12 plantations and they seized 2,500 grams of plants ready for consumption plus 500 capsules of Epelim and 8 syringes.

Escape

According to the office of the federal police superintendent, the entire marihuana output of that region is sold to consumers in Recife and in the south, via Juazeiro da Bahia, Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, and other cities.

In the township of Floresta--436 kilometers from the capital--the operation on the first day, at Laranjeiras, netted 6,000 feet of marihuana in 6 plantations owned by Manoel Lourival Ferraz, alias "Manoel do Louro" who, having been warned of the approach of the police, escaped.

A total of 900 feet of marihuana was seized at Boa Vista and Betania from Joaquim Antonio Flor, alias "Quincas," who was arrested by the Federal Police as he tried to escape.

At Lobo, in the Pernambucan township of Cabrobo, the police officers picked up 9,000 feet planted by Devanir Gomes Vieira, alias "Deva," who was likewise arrested. In the city of Juazeiro, in Bahia, the Federal Police found only 50 grams of the plant and capsules of Epelim. All marihuana was burned.

5058
CSO:5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Claudionor Columbo, a former military police sergeant, and Joaquin Garrido Colomi, a 35-year-old, Spaniard were caught by the drug control police in Sao Caetano do Sul, Sao Paulo. Ninety kilograms of marihuana brought from Paraguay and 40 (?provetil) pills were found in their possession. The drug control police have reported that an average of 12 kilograms of cocaine from Bolivia and 8 tons of marihuana from Paraguay are introduced in the city of Sao Paulo per month for the consumption of about 1 million drug addicts, and that controlling that traffic is very difficult for the reduced contingent of 50 agents and 15 officers assigned to the unit. [PY221732 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 May 80]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARREST --The Federal Police have arrested (Orivaldo Pereira de Souza), 30, and (Jose Antonio Brandao), 34, in Sao Vicente and have seized from them 100 grams of cocaine, which they had bought in Corumba, Mato Grosso do Norte. [PY161910 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 May 80]

FRENCH DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--The Federal Police have arrested French citizen Xaier Erratabera, 32, while attempting to board an Iberia aircraft to Madrid last Monday night at the Rio de Janeiro airport. The police seized from him 360 grams of cocaine hidden in a satin belt. [PY161910 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 24]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE 'PACKINGHOUSE' SEIZED, SIX PERSONS CAPTURED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 5-B

[Text] The F-2 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff uncovered an ingenious method for exporting cocaine destined for the United States; it seized 10 kg of cocaine and 2 million capsules of the type used in packaging antibiotics, and it destroyed a powerful ring of drug traffickers.

The laboratory was camouflaged by a "cover" activity at a location where the Galaxia Laboratories operated, at 34B-70 Avenida Primero de Mayo, and where cosmetics with a legal market were actually manufactured.

The F-2 reported that the powerful organization had on the first floor of the building a rouge, lipstick and nail polish factory, which for a long time permitted the criminals to work freely on the illicit processing of cocaine on the second floor.

The drug processed in the modern factory was packed in the capsules by the million, and each one of them contained approximately .5 gm of cocaine. The capsules, in turn, were imported from Mexico since they are not produced in Colombia.

It has been ascertained that the shipments were camouflaged as drugs, in boxes labelled as property of reliable and responsible laboratories, destined for Florida (United States).

In the same operation the F-2 seized a stock of about 200 kg of harmless substances which were used for mixing with the drug, which was thus shipped already "cut" for delivery for street use on the U.S. black market.

The laboratory contained 10 glass bottles of 10 gallons each in which were chemicals appropriate for the processing of the cocaine, 4 precision balances kept under their respective glass covers, test tubes, pipettes, acids, filter paper and a centrifuge for homogenizing the mixtures of cocaine and other substances.

Another substance which is unknown to the government laboratory technicians was also found, and it is being chemically analyzed.

The place was full of large quantities of washing compounds, corks, bottles and paint brushes, and the windows were covered with white paper and fastened from the inside with heavy wire to prevent viewing from the outside.

Capture

Six persons were captured in the operation and the authorities are searching for the rest of the ring in the Departments of Quindio and Risaralda.

Persons arrested in the operation are: Ruben Dario Cruz Salazar, Alvaro Cruz Fuentes [as published], Jose Pascual Albesiano Nieto, Didier Cruz Salazar, Ferney Arenas Cardona and Jairo Lozano Sarmiento.



Ferney Arenas
Cardona

Jairo Lozano
Sarmiento



Rubén Dario
Cruz Salazar

Alvaro Cruz
Cifuentes



Didier Cruz
Salazar

José Pascual
Albesiano Nieto

9204
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

GEN NARVAEZ: TRAFFICKERS ARE ON THE RUN

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Mar 80 pp 1-A, 1-B

[Article by Jose Cervantes]

[Text] Barranquilla, 16--"The gangsters are on the defensive. We are confident of an early victory over these rings of trafficker."

Gen Guillermo Narvaez Casallas, commander of the 2d Brigade, said this as he announced that during the last 48 hours 28 traffickers, including a famous capo of Barranquilla, have been captured by military authorities.

Gen Narvaez Casallas confirmed the capture of three planes of U.S. registration, a large quantity of long and short range arms, marihuana, cocaine, hashish and "jumbo" and Maxdrax tablets.

Special note is taken of the cases of three officers, two from the army and one from DAS [Administrative Department of Security] who refused bribes from the traffickers.

The official news release turned over to EL TIEMPO by Gen Narvaez Casallas highlights the following:

The list of 28 traffickers arrested is as follows: In Atlantico; Amin Malkun Tafache, Melquisedec Bustos and Augusto Alberto Berbessi.

In Guajira: Jose Perez Raccini, Angel Arregoces Uscate, Julio Lozano Cabana, Alex Enrique Orozco, Julio Mendoza Rodriguez, Pablo Lozano, Robert Ray Meredith, Merry Janson, Juan Bautista Martinez, Fabio de Jesus Corzo Bolanos, Alberto David Diaz Pusaina, Juan Manuel Loaiza, Jose Antonio Cortes, Miguel Rafael Velasquez, Adalberto Fernandez, Enrique Nunez and Rafael Romero Jimenez.

In Magdalena: Francis Van Timbach.

In El Cesar: Jose Lucas Sanchez Velasquez, Teofilo Tintinagas Hormiga, Alvaro Rodriguez Forero, Argemiro Cuellar Diaz, Nicolas Perez Barrios, Luis Gregorio Sanchez and Jose Maria Benjumea Nunez.

Arms and Drugs

The official news release of the command of the 2d Brigade specifies that 3 planes were captured, among them those identified by registration No N-47-HA (bi-motored Piper) and N-32453 (Cherokee).

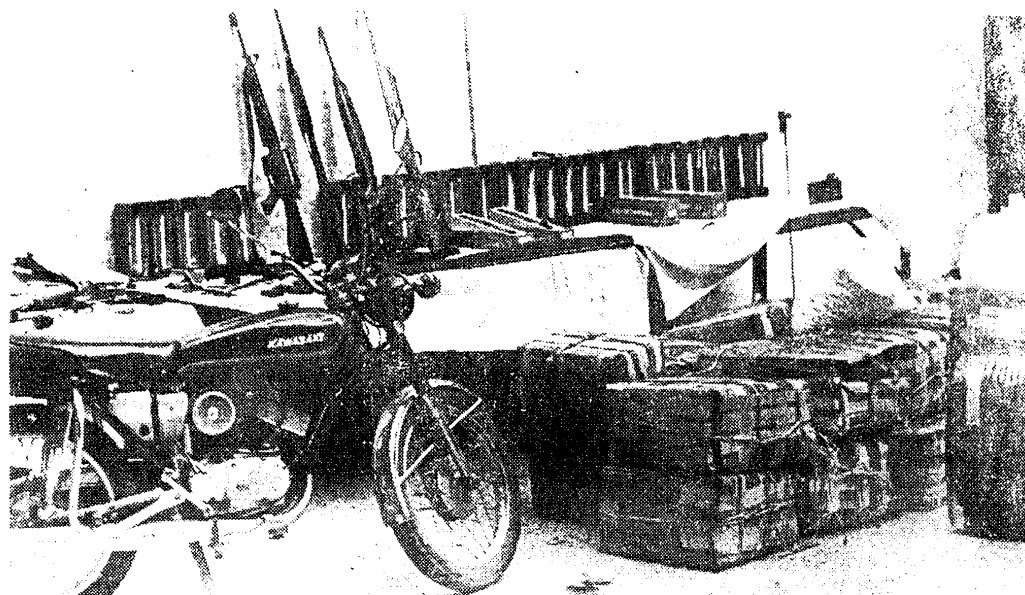
In addition, Magnum pistols, automatic shotguns, fragmentation grenades MK 423, various caliber bullets, telescopic gunsights, R-15 rifles with magazines, 9 mm pistols, bullet proof vests, 22 caliber carbines, walkie talkie radios, landing strip lights, radios for air operations, navigation charts, fire trucks, hoses, scales, presses, Rorer, Mandrax and "jumbo" pills, marihuana and cocaine.

In addition, the army units captured several motor vehicles.

The total value of the items seized has not been determined, but sources from the 2d Brigade assert that it is over 100 million pesos and that the soldiers found in the possession of the traffickers both dollars and Colombian maney which they used for paying bribes.

Manhunt

Gen Narvaez Casallas added that the capos of the marihuana business who live in Barranquilla are fully identified and asserted that they will "be apprehended at any moment." He added that a partner of Amin Malkun Tafache, whom it was not possible to arrest during the raid on Tafache's residence where arms were found, is being sought.



Barranquilla--In one of the strikes by the army against gansters in Manaure, units of the 2d Brigade discovered a clandestine airstrip and seized a large quantity of hashish, long and short range arms and numerous battery operated fluorescent lights for illuminating landing strips and helping to land "Marimba" planes.

9204
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZURE IN MAGDALENA--A shipment of 2.5 tons of marihuana which was ready for export was seized by personnel of the Police Department of Magdalena, official sources announced yesterday. After a patient investigation had been completed, the seizure was made on the Rio de Piedra road, in the jurisdiction of Fundacion. The confiscation of the weed took place a few days after a serious blow had been struck against the drug trafficking gangsters who operate in the Department of Magdalena, when 25.5 tons of the hallucinogen were seized. It should be noted that so far this year, the Magdalena police department, under Col Alirio Rodriguez Casas, has operated successfully against the crime of drug trafficking, taking into account that to date in this section of the country a total of 215 tons of marihuana have been seized, 13 drug traffickers have been arrested (among them two North Americans) and 20 fire arms, 4 small planes and 16 motor vehicles--counting trucks, light trucks and dump trucks which were used by the traffickers to move about and to transport the weed--were also confiscated. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 20-A] 9204

COCAINE TRAFFICKER SEIZED--A total of 4 Kg of uncut cocaine were seized at El Dorado airport from a Colombian citizen who was arriving from Buenos Aires and who was transporting the cocaine inside boxes of dinnerware. The seizure was carried out by the Judicial Police of the Attorney General's Office at the airport at 1730 hours when a plane arrived from La Paz (Bolivia) on which Luis Parra Medina was traveling and was hand carrying two packages which upon being checked proved to contain uncut cocaine tablets. The packages appeared to be boxes of dinnerware which contained a few pieces of porcelain, and the cocaine, which was in tablet form and was valued at 10 million pesos, was carefully placed in the packaging material. The trafficker is a resident of Valle del Cauca and like many others he asserted that it was a package that a friend in Bolovia had given him with instructions to turn it over to a person who would meet him at the El Dorado airport in Bogota. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Mar 80 p 13-A] 9204

COCAINE SEIZED IN BUCARAMANGA--Some 18 Kg of unprocessed cocaine valued at 9 million pesos and chemical substances for processing it were seized by the police at the same time that they arrested the 2 presumed owners of the shipment. This event occurred on Los Molinos road in the jurisdiction of Capitanajo Santander where Didimo Lopez Mogollon and Gonzalo Florez were caught while transporting the drug in liquor bottles. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 31 Mar 80 p 2] 9204

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

INTERPOL ARRESTS COCAINE, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS

Quito EL COMERICO in Spanish 11 Apr 80 p B-18

[Excerpts] Seven drug traffickers were arrested by Interpol agents of Pichincha. In their possession were found 1,400 gm of marihuana and 1,990 gm of cocaine. The persons arrested will be tried by the respective judges under whose jurisdiction they will be placed along with the seized evidence, the police report stated.

Cocaine Traffickers

The Ecuadoreans Jose Reynaldo Ludena Chininin, 38 years of age, born in Quilanga, Loja Province, and Jose Bitelio Ludena Chininin, 23 years of age, from Gon zanama de Loja, were arrested with the assistance of the rural police of the twon of Lago Agrio, with approximately 1990 gm of cocaine (gross weight). They were attempting to turn the drug over to Colombian drug traffickers who for this purpose come to this eastern part of the country, according to the report.

When interrogated by the Interpol of Pichincha, Jose Bitelio Ludena stated that he had been recruited by Segundo Gonzalez, also from Loja Province, to carry out certain activities in the traffic of cocaine between that province and Lago Agrio in the Eastern Region, to deliver this cocaine to Colombian drug traffickers, relying for this purpose on guidance, direction and contacts provided by Segundo Gonzalez.

It was learned that Jose Bitelo [sic] Ludena Chininin and Segundo Gonzalez had made previous trips before they were discovered, transporting the drug in bags mixed in with the luggage of passengers who used the inter-provincial transportation on that route. Having been successful, they recruited Jose Reynaldo Ludena Chininin, who agreed to take part in these illicit activities. Segundo Gonzalez, from Loja, who has been identified as the leader of the ring, is being sought by Interpol and other police services.

The arrested persons have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Assignment Office of the Judicial Department.

In statements made to Interpol Oswaldo Guillermo Lomas, said that by arrangement with his friends Julio Arevalo and Pepe Piedra, he traveled to the city of Ipiales, Colombia to buy marihuana for the purpose of selling it to consumers in the Florida section, of this city, for financial gain and also to have marihuana for his own and his friends' personal use. Among others he identified Julio Arevalo and Pepe Piedra who are being urgently sought by the Pichincha Interpol which in turn is asking residents of la Florida to cooperate in the identification and location of these persons who are doing so much harm in this important sector of the city.

Lomas was placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Assignment Office of the Judicial Department of Pichincha for the crime of illicit drug trafficking.

Colombian Drug Traffickers

The Colombian Luis Carlos Alomia Montenegro, 32 years of age, born in Pasto, was arrested by Pichincha Interpol agents when he was getting ready to sell several packets of marihuana reefers to users who frequent the vicinity of the Central University.

When interrogated he stated that he had brought the marihuana from Pasto for the purpose of selling it in this city to users who frequent the Central University area.

The drug found in Alomia Montenegro's possession was approximately 58 gm of marihuana.

He was placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Assignemtn Office of the Judicial Department of Pichincha for the crime of illicit drug trafficking.

During patrols of a preventive nature which the Pichincha Interpol carries out in the different sectors of Quito, Tapia Fabre Victor Hugo was arrested in the neighborhood of Ruminahui on the morning of 25 March 1980 when he was found to be in possession of about 50 gm of marihuana which he was going to share with a group of users who frequent this sector of the city, the report concludes.

Victor Tapia Fabre stated that he had acquired the drug from suppliers who frequent the Central University.

Tapia Fabre and the group of users were placed under the custody of the appropriate authorities.

9204
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

ELEVEN TRAFFICKERS FLEE NOGALES JAIL, SOME RECAPTURED

Armed Escape

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Mexico City, 8 April--Yesterday, 11 prisoners serving sentences for crimes against health in Nogales, Sonora, escaped after having seized weapons which they used to threaten guards, wounding one of the latter. The 11 notorious drug traffickers managed to flee through the main entrance.

The Federal Judicial Police succeeded in recapturing only two of the escapees, when they started to escape along an old road leading to Cananea, Sonora.

The mass escape of inmates took place at the Nogales Crime Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center, after roll call, when the prisoners had already prepared the weapons that they used in the escape.

Manuel Reynado Perez Martinez, Salvador Hernandez Leyva, Jesus Ramon Gastelum, Olegario Torres Valenzuela, Rosendo Munoz Lopez, Ismael Icedo Arguelles, Elias Ramos Hernandez, Rosario Barragan Gastelum, Jesus Espinosa Rosas, Oscar Ramon Torres Valdez and Enrique Perez Valenzuela succeeded in fleeing from the jail after firing several shots with weapons, the presence of which was unknown to the local authorities yesterday.

Federal Judicial Police agents went to the scene and made an intensive investigation to determine which person or persons provided the firearms used by the inmates to escape. They managed to recapture Manuel Reynaldo Perez Martinez and Salvador Hernandez Leyva

Two More Caught

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The drug trafficker Rosendo Munoz Lopez and the murderer Olegario Torres Valenzuela, prisoners who escaped last Monday from the Crime Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center in this town, together with nine other inmates, were recaptured by members of the State Judicial Police and the Department of Investigations, headed by the commanders Lt Jose Araiza and

Ramiro Jimenez. The former was apprehended at the Time Motel in neighboring Nogales, Arizona.

The reporter from DIARIO who visited the agency of the Court of Equity Public Ministry learned that Rosendo Munoz Lopez had been arrested in Nogales, Arizona, and deported to this town by the American authorities after having been apprehended while with two children of the drug trafficker Bertha Dominguez Arredondo, who had brought him across the border through a gully.

Munoz Lopez confessed that, on the day of the escape, he had run through the hills to the house of the trafficker Bertha Dominguez Arredondo, located on Kennedy Street, where he hid at her instruction. On the night of that same Monday, he was taken across to Arizona by a son of hers named Sergio, who lodged him in the Americana Motor Hotel, using a false name. On Tuesday, he was taken to the Time Motel, where he was captured on Wednesday night in the company of children of the trafficker, "Dona Bertha," whose names were Guadalupe (a female) and Renato Dominguez.

'Olegario' Is Arrested

Also, at 1430 hours, Olegario Torres Valenzuela, alias "El Olegario," a murderer serving a 12-year prison term and the first to escape from jail, was captured in a house at the end of Aviacion Street.

"El Olegario" was caught while hiding in the aforementioned house, owned by Ramon Ayala, a relative of the escapee. At the time of his recapture, police seized from him a 45 caliber pistol with a cocked magazine which he was carrying on his belt. He was also found to have in his possession several clippings from newspapers featuring articles about the escape.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

THREE OPIUM, HEROIN TRAFFICKERS OFFICIALLY JAILED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 31 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] Three drug traffickers who were captured by the Federal Judicial Police have been officially ordered to be imprisoned by the district judge, who found them guilty of the following crimes: Jose Luis Aispuro Rivas (trafficking and sale of opium gum), Antonio Estrada Angulo (transportation and trafficking of drugs) and Samuel Leon Leon (possession, sale and processing of heroin, and possession of opium gum).

The report provided by the agency of the Federal Public Ministry made this announcement, noting that, at the time of their arrest, the aforementioned individuals had seized from them 960 grams of heroin, 12,850 pesos in cash, \$399 in bills (a sum which, according to the statements made by those in custody, they had received from the sale of drugs), a 45 caliber pistol, another 9 millimeter Browning pistol, a woman's bracelet and a pickup truck.

The arrest was made in the settlement of Tamazula, Durango, in response to a claim that the brothers Catarino and Ignacio Ramirez and Vicente Montenegro had been hired to set up poppy plantations. As a result, members of the Federal Judicial Police conducted an investigation, and succeeded in capturing the individuals originally cited.

When Aispuro Rivas, who was identified as the contractor, was questioned by the investigators, he categorically denied the charges; however, he said that he was engaged in the illegal business of purchasing and selling heroin, which he acquired in the Durango mountains from the local farmers, subsequently selling it to the highest bidder.

In his statements, Aispuro Rivas gave the names of the others who were arrested, indicating their location. The Federal Judicial Police therefore found them promptly and arrested them, turning them over to the Public Ministry so that the latter, in turn, after making the preliminary inquiry, could remand them to the district judge.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

QUARTERLY REPORT ON ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN RESULTS

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 6 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] The quarterly analysis made by the coordinator of Zone 006 for the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, led by Hector Aviles Castillo, resulted in the following data, which are not amazing but which do show that the intervention of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, together with Mexican Army forces, is obviously effective, and that it is preventing the proliferation of the business of growing and harvesting drugs in the state and its bordering regions.

According to the report provided to this morning paper, during the first 3 months of the year 5,673 poppy plantations were destroyed manually by means of fumigation; thus preventing the people engaged in smuggling drugs from earning several billion pesos, in the event that the harvesting of the poppies had been allowed.

Excellent results were also accrued with respect to marihuana, with the destruction of 323 plantations covering an area of 109,061 square meters, using both systems whereby the Army and the Federal Judicial Police operate, drastically curtailing the production of this hallucinogenic grass which is doing the youth so much harm.

The summary of the quarterly activities reports to the superiors in the Federal District that 180 individuals were arrested and tried for the crime categorized as that against health, in its various degrees; and that the following seizures were made from them: 315,889 kilograms of marihuana, 2,139 kilograms of seed of the same plant, 3,245 kilograms of poppy seed, 97 grams of opium gum, 20 grams of cocaine and 995 grams of heroin.

Also confiscated were 19 short-barreled weapons (pistols), 23 long-barreled weapons (some high-powered), 1,176 unused cartridges and 14 vehicles which were used to carry the drugs. In view of the large number of plantations, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, through Zone 006, will intensify the reconnaissance and fumigation flights; and the Army forces in Task Force Condor will also redouble efforts to prevent the continued proliferation of the planting of poppies and marihuana, as the department indicated.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

PRISON OFFICIALS SUSPECT IN TRAFFICKER ESCAPES

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 2 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The second district judge, Ismael Ruiz Martinez, issued instructions for an exhaustive investigation of the escape of nine federal prisoners who had been convicted and sentenced for crimes against health; because there is an urgent need to clarify this situation. Otherwise, all the citizens of Juarez will suspect the authorities, whether or not they are responsible.

He claimed that this probe would be continued until its final consequences, because it is extremely odd that, in the escapes that have taken place over the past 3 years, only federal prisoners and drug traffickers have fled; inasmuch as there has been no report to date of any escape on the part of murderers, robbers, rapists or common criminals.

In the investigation that is to be conducted, there will be an explanation of any liability that may be borne by officials of the municipal prison.

Ruiz Martinez confirmed the fact that, during the past 2 and a half years, there have been four escapes under the present municipal administration.

First, when Pedro Bacio Preza was prison director, and 15 federal prisoners, all convicted and sentenced for drug trafficking, escaped from it.

Then Javier Moyeton Contreras was appointed director and, in the short time that he held the position, another three federal prisoners escaped. Under his successor, Anastasio Delgado, two more inmates, Martiniano Nevarez and Alejandro Quinonez, escaped. In this instance, "Tacho" Delgado was found guilty, and the pertinent warrant for his arrest was issued; but he fled, and is still a fugitive from justice as of this date.

After "Tacho," Rodolfo Lozoya Saenz was appointed, and proved to be the honorable exception, because during his tenure, which lasted over a year, there were no escapes.

As soon as Francisco Esquivel was named director, in less than 2 weeks' time, the nine inmates who are being hunted made their escape.

Only Federal Prisoners

The second district judge emphasized that the prison is not an insecure jail, and that no such claim can be made, because there have been no instances of escapes on the part of common prisoners, as this report has mentioned.

This has aroused suspicion as to how the prison personnel are running the jail; and it is what the citizens will wonder if this situation is not fully explained.

72-Hour Delay in Reporting

Ruiz Martinez also said that it was not until yesterday that the director of the municipal prison, Francisco Esquivel, officially notified him that the nine drug traffickers had escaped.

It was not until Monday afternoon that he received a copy of an official report addressed to the chief of the Department of Preliminary Investigations describing the details of the escape, and sending a copy to other authorities.

This is negligence on the part of the prison director because he let over 72 hours elapse before officially notifying the second district judge.

The agent of the Federal Public Ministry has opened the pertinent investigation, and will take steps to summon and take the statements of the municipal prison employees.

Ruiz Martinez also reported that there had been an order to stop the proceedings being brought against Cesareo Salomon, alias Rosauro Esparza Robles, the only one of the fugitives who had not yet been sentenced. They will be resumed as soon as he is recaptured.

Another anomaly cited by Ruiz Martinez is the fact that the administrative affairs of the municipal prison are left in the hands of the inmates themselves. This situation has prevailed for several years, and has not been corrected.

The documentation on each inmate, whether federal or common, is very critical, and when the inmates handle it, this facilitates irregular situations. There should be personnel dissociated from the jail handling it; in other words, paid employees, as in any public office.

Instances of "missing" important records on inmates are very common, especially in the case of those convicted of crimes against health; because when the latter are released they almost always continue to engage in the same activity.

With regard to the claim made by the chief of the Criminal Identification Department, Vicente Arce Urquiza, that the records on the escaped prisoner, Jesus Jose Hernandez Urquiza, were missing, the prison authorities said that what had happened was that "those records were handled by Criminal Identification, and they 'threw' the ball to us...."

Ultrasecret Meeting

EL FRONTERIZO learned that at 1330 hours yesterday, at the municipal prison, an ultrasecret meeting was held, chaired by the warden Manuel Quevedo Reyes. There was no information about what was discussed.

The meeting was attended by all the police chiefs, headed by police inspector J. Refugio Ruvalcaba; the chief of special services, Salvador Siller; and the director of the municipal prison, Francisco Esquivel. It is presumed that the meeting took place to discuss the case of the escape of the nine inmates.

Despite the fact that over 40 members of the police inspector's office are "hunting" for the fugitives, they do not yet have the slightest clue of where they are "set up," or whether they have already left the state.

Ruvalcaba Munoz claimed that they were still "combing" Juarez Valley and surrounding towns, adding: "We have not lost hope of obtaining positive results at any moment." The search is being led by the group chief, Jorge Palacios Sagarnaga.

EL FRONTERIZO also learned that, last Friday night, when the "tip" that an escape was being planned was received, the police inspector, J. Refugio Ruvalcaba, and the chief of special services, Salvador Siller, undertook to locate the director of the prison, Francisco Esquivel, so as to collaborate and prevent the escape.

Nearly all night long an intensive search was made, with negative results; and despite the messages left for him in various places instructing him to report, he did not do so.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS TAKING REVENGE ON FEDERAL POLICE OFFICERS

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 2 Apr 80 Sec A p 10

[Text] Mexico City, 1 April--During the past 3 years, seven former Federal Judicial Police commanders have been killed, the victims of bloody revenge wherein only the drug traffic and an impassioned conflict appear to be certain motives. Cesar Quezada was the victim of a dreadful attack, which is added to the previous ones in which his friends and colleagues died.

The powerful Mexican drug trafficking gang, whose main headquarters is in Culiacan, Sinaloa, has evoked unusual interest from those investigating these crimes.

Last week, Cesar was showing signs of depression, but he did not reveal to anyone that he had been threatened or subjected to any sentence; he only sensed his doom.

In March of this year, the other former chiefs of the Judicial Police killed in the towns of Guadalajara and Oaxaca were Jaime Alcala and Rafael Davila Cuellar.

The manner in which they liquidated Quezada Medrano was similar to the method used by the drug traffic czars in Sinaloa.

There was no means of defense, nor the slightest hope of surviving.

Submachine guns and shotguns are the special weapons used by the executioners of the national Mafia to do away with their enemies.

On this occasion, the method was the same: riddled with bullets, and with his head almost cut off by the shots, Cesar was dead at the wheel of his car.

Mendiolea Cerecero

Gen Raul Mendiolea Cerecero was also noteworthy in recent months for the hostility that he showed toward former Commander Quezada Medrano.

Both publicly and privately, he made recriminations and harassed him, because Cesar was one of the few police detectives who succeeded in winning a legal judgment from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, when they tried to dismiss him without any justification.

Mendiolea Cerecero had made constant veiled threats against the "Pink Panther." Nevertheless, the police investigations do not cite members of the Federal Judicial Police as possible suspects. In the opinion of senior federal investigators, the attack came from outside.

The way in which the occupants of the gray Mustang and maroon LeBaron cars acted was identical to that of the executioners of the Sinaloa Mafia.

They attack their victim silently, with all possible advantages. Dozens of bullets are used to murder him, and they always make sure of his death. There is not the slightest chance of error, nor the slightest hope of their victim's survival.

The group of investigators who have fought for years against the drug czars of the fabulous gold triangle of Sinaloa-Sonora-Baja California has been visibly depleted: Four chiefs of police entities still survive at present.

Investigations

Yesterday, the deputy director of the State Judicial Police of Mexico, Jorge Cruz Hacho, announced that the investigations were still in the initial phase.

The cars used by the murderers have not been found, and they have no idea where the killers fled.

He added that, in the murder of the federal detective, they had used M-2 and M-1 submachine guns, and sawed-off shotguns; and that he had received at least seven shots in the head.

The local residents offered few clues and information for the probe, because at that hour no one usually leaves his home. Upon hearing the gunfire and shotgun blasts, they emerged to investigate, first fearfully, and then with revulsion.

However, the criminals were by then safe, and no one managed to learn even how many there were.

The regrettable thing was the negligence of the Public Ministry agent, who left the corpse exposed to the curiosity of passersby for over 3 hours.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

REPORTS ON DISCOVERY OF POPPY PLANTATIONS IN NUEVO LEON

Opium Gum, Traffickers Seized

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 8

[Text] Monterrey, Nuevo Leon--After the State Judicial Police had discovered a poppy plantation on the Jose Maria communal farm in the municipality of Linares, Nuevo Leon, the Federal Judicial Police continued the investigation, starting yesterday morning and, by last night, they had seized about 65 kilograms of opium gum and had arrested over a dozen presumed drug traffickers; and the poppies were destroyed on an area of over 20 hectares on that communal farm.

A large number of Federal Judicial Police agents took part in the destruction of the plantations, under orders from that police entity's regional commander, Manuel Espindola Martinez, who received express instructions from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to intensify the probe to a maximum degree, in order to eliminate all the plantations that exist in that vicinity.

Reports supplied last night by Federal Judicial Police sources indicate that the destruction of the plantations is still under way, and that the action of the federal police is reaching countless plots of land, in search of more poppies.

This was regarded as one of the strongest operations against the large-scale drug traffickers, because, as a result of the destruction of the plantations and the seizure of about 65 kilograms of opium gum, the organized Mafia will fail to earn over 300 million pesos.

According to the results of the investigations conducted up until last night, powerful drug traffickers from various states of the republic are involved in the plantations which were found on the Jose Maria communal farm.

Those under arrest include Manuel Lopez Bejarano, Jose Luis Lopez Chavira, Valentin Franco, the brothers Hector and Herminio Salas Alvarado, Isidro Pedro Villarreal Trevino, Joaquin Beltran Armenta, Miguel Angel Beltran

Ramirez, Jose Ramon Leija and several other individuals whose names were not disclosed. Weapons of various calibers were seized from some of them.

The cultivation and processing of the gum was done by persons hired for that purpose in Culiacan, Sinaloa, who, according to the confession of one of those under arrest, were paid wages of between 200 and 600 pesos per day.

More Plantations Found

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 12 Apr 80 Sec B p 4

[Text] The agents of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic concentrated in the northeast zone are "combing" the Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas mountain area in order to put an end to the growing of poppies, and the results to date have been satisfactory.

This report was made yesterday to EL DIARIO by the coordinator of the anti-drug campaign in the northeast zone, Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, who announced that federal agents had discovered and destroyed three more plantations of that drug.

In a bulletin released by Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, it was reported that as a result of the first action, 26 hectares of poppies ready to be "cut" and then sent to the laboratory for processing of the drug which would later be shipped to U.S. markets, had been destroyed.

Subsequently, two more plantations of the same drug were discovered in the vicinity of Linares.

Three Additional Plantations Discovered

At the instruction of Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, federal agents continued to search the Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas mountain areas, using all the aviation equipment at the disposal of the Attorney General's Office in the northeast zone.

Last Thursday, three poppy plantations were spotted on a site known as "Las Rancherías Santa Ana," located 10 miles from Burgos, Tamaulipas.

The presence of the federal police in that location was very timely, and their intervention caused the traffickers to fail in their attempt to harvest the drugs, which were destroyed.

Poppies, Marihuana Destroyed

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 18 Apr 80 Sec B p 3

[Text] "Operation Condor," which has been intensified in the mountain area of Linares, Nuevo Leon, is still bringing very positive results, and the

agents from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic have again discovered more poppy and marihuana plantations.

Yesterday, EL DIARIO was told by the agency coordinating the antidrug campaign in the northeast zone that, last Wednesday, four more poppy plantations each covering half a hectare had been located. Seven plantations of cannabis indica were also discovered.

Instructions were immediately requested from Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, who ordered that the necessary samples be taken, and that the drug plantations were then to be destroyed.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS ESCAPE FROM NOGALES PRISON

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 8-A

[Text] A total of 11 inmates who were serving sentences for crimes against health in Nogales, Sonora, escaped yesterday after having seized weapons with which they threatened watchmen and wounded a guard. The 11 known drug traffickers were able to escape by the main door.

The Federal Judicial Police were able to recapture only two of the escapees when they were about to flee by an old road leading to Cananea, Sonora.

The mass escape of prisoners took place at the Nogales Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center after the morning roll call, when the prisoners had already prepared the weapons they used in the escape.

Manuel Reynaldo Perez Martinez, Salvador Hernandez Leyva, Jesus Ramon Gastelum, Olegario Torres Valenzuela, Rosendo Munoz Lopez, Ismael Icedo Arguillas, Elias Ramos Hernandez, Rosario Barragan Gastelum, Jesus Espinoza Rosas, Oscar Ramon Torres Valdez and Enrique Perez Valenzuela were able to escape from jail yesterday, after having fired several shots from the weapons of which the local authorities were unaware.

Agents of the Federal Judicial Police came to the center and conducted an intensive investigation to determine who supplied the firearms used by the prisoners in their escape. They were able to recapture Manuel Reynaldo Perez Martinez and Salvador Hernandez Leyva who had taken the old road from Nogales to Cananea, Sonora.

The prison authorities issued a statement saying that the prisoners, after having answered the roll call, threatened the watchmen with their weapons, forcing them to open the main door by which all left immediately, after having fired several shots, one of which wounded guard Roberto Robles in the arm.

It was reported yesterday at the Office of Attorney General of the Republic that the investigation will continue and that the watchmen and other jail personnel will be questioned in order to find out whether or not there was complicity in introducing the weapons into the institution.

11635
CSO: 5300

54

MEXICO

LITTLE PROGRESS IN FIGHTING ADDICTION CLAIMED

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 6

[Article by Laura Quintero]

[Text] Scientific research has not solved completely and under any circumstances the problem of drug addiction, at least for the time being, since at the present time drug use is prevalent not only among the lower classes, but also in the upper class, especially among the young.

Knowledge of the chemical structure, pharmacological action, damage caused by drugs such as alcohol, barbiturates, heroin, cocaine or opium derivatives, has not induced humanity to abandon their use; on the contrary, addicts proliferate.

Moreover, there has been no positive result from sociological or socio-cultural research. It was only possible to establish the scope of the problem, its limits and its tendencies, said Dr Augusto Fernandez-Guardiola of the Mexican Center of Pharmacoadiction Studies.

He said that science should continue to look for apparent and superficial phenomena; it is not enough to say that this or that drug is psychotropic and therefore causes dependency.

In this research into the nature of what is implied not only in pharmacological actions but in the very structure of man's mental activity, his capacity for attention, the organization of his memory, his ability to learn, sleep, dream and awaken, scientists believe that in-depth study of all these aspects will some day explain why some people feel compulsive need to periodically ingest psychotropic drugs.

Dr Fernandez-Guardiola believes that an analysis of restricted functions can lead us to consider that a certain drug is useful for increasing the learning process, and for example disregard that it alters sleep and its stages and adversely modifies interpersonal relations.

On the other hand, research conducted on the use of drug by age-groups has revealed that nonmedical drugs are used largely among youths of 14 to 24 years of age.

Marihuana is in great demand among young people between 18 and 24, while inhalants are characteristic of the use by young adolescents between 14 and 17.

As to barbiturates, these are in greater demand than amphetamines and tranquilizers, and are preferred by the age groups of 14 to 17 and 50 and over.

11635
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS, HEROIN, OTHER DRUGS SEIZED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Apr 80 p 8-D

[Article by David Reneteria]

[Text] Tepic, Nayarit, 16 April--The Federal Judicial Police have arrested 78 drug traffickers--72 women among them--from whom they seized drugs valued at over 60.5 million pesos.

The arrested persons are: Jenaro Gonzalez Rios, Ramon Aboyte Urias, Ismael Corona Quintero, the sisters Sara and Marta Betancourt, and three other individuals who remain under arrest in Tijuana.

The Federal Public Ministry agent, Francisco Ladron de Guevara, said that at 1400 hours yesterday, 10 km from here, Jenaro Gonzalez Rios and Ramon Aboyte Urias were arrested while carrying 5 kg of raw opium in a Ford Galaxie car, license VVN-036.

After being questioned, the drug traffickers revealed the names of their accomplices: Ismael Corona Quintero, who was captured in Culiacan, Sinaloa, with 2 kg of pure heroin, which he was carrying in his car, license UNW-521; the Betancourt sisters in Cuyuquilla, Guerrero; and the other three men, from whom 2 kg of pure heroin and 3 kg of opium were seized, in Tijuana.

Ladron de Guevara said that the seized drugs are valued at 60.8 million pesos on the drug black market; Jenaro Gonzalez Rios said that traffickers in the United States, where the drugs were to be taken, would pay almost \$200 million for them.

The arrested persons confessed that they have been operating for the past 5 years, and the route they used to take the drugs to the United States was from Cuyuquilla, Guerrero, to Zihuatanejo, Lazaro Cardenas, Guadalajara, Culiacan and Tijuana.

11635
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CHILEAN WOMAN TRAFFICKER SEIZED WITH COCAINE

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 8-A

[Text] A young Chilean woman arriving from Panama was detected by the Federal Judicial Police in the Mexico City International Airport as she was bringing in high grade cocaine.

Maria Olga Uribe Ramos was carrying the cocaine in two plastic bags hidden inside elastic sport socks when she went into the inspection room, where Federal Judicial agents requested a body search.

She had arrived in the Federal District on board Air Panama flight 502, after she had arranged a buying and selling transaction for the drug in Lima, Peru at the beginning of this month. She paid 30,000 dollars for the drug, which she intended to later sell in Mexico, from where she would travel to Los Angeles, California.

Maria Olga, age 24, was born in Valparaiso, Chile. She is unmarried, and states that her residence is at 551 Buenos Aires Street in the Ciudad Alemana of Valparaiso, and that she is a flight attendant instructor, after having worked as an assistant in the Avianca airline company.

After having made her statement to the Federal Public Ministry, she said that she had been thinking of spending some time in Mexico, and as she had no money, she would sell part of the drugs so she could later travel to Los Angeles.

Maria Olga said that she had saved the money with which she bought the drugs over the course of 2 years of hard work, and that she had been thinking of using a falsified birth certificate which she had bought in Chile for \$1,000 in order to travel to the United States. But she did not explain why she felt obliged to make this purchase of a false document.

The federal agents who interrogated her attempted to find out about her links to the underworld in Los Angeles, California, but she told them that she did not yet have a buyer for the drug, since she only had planned to sell it to chance buyers who were interested in her merchandise.

Trafficker--A Chilean woman arriving from Panama tried to bring high grade cocaine into Mexico. She was carrying it hidden in her socks, and was detected by the police in the Mexico City Airport.

8131

CSO: 5300

58

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN CIUDAD JUAREZ

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 14 Mar 80 p 8-A

[Text] Ciudad Juarez, Chih., 13 Mar--The Federal Judicial Police the day before yesterday broke up a gang of poisoners of the public, who were dealing in the extensive sale of psychotropic drugs.

After 5 persons were arrested, 2 pharmacies were shut down, where as many as 20,000 pills and 2,000 capsules had been sold.

Those arrested are Antonio Miguel Silva Melendez, owner of the 2 businesses, and his employees Jesus Santos Carrillo, age 38, Antonio Najera, age 23, and Luis Mendez Alarcon, age 19.

Luis Raul Hernandez, who was discovered in the process of purchasing a number of psychotropic drugs was also arrested.

The pharmacies which were closed were: Farmacia Alva, located at 5605 Paseo Triunfo de la Republica, and El Sol, at 3024 Calle Amaya.

The group chief of the Federal Judicial Police, Francisco Hernandez Vasquez, said that they had been working on the case for a week, and that the day before yesterday they managed to arrest the persons mentioned.

He said that both the psychotropic drugs and the arrested persons are to be sent before the Public Ministry Agency, from where they will receive instructions as to whether it is necessary to continue further investigations.

The owner of the pharmacies stated on being interviewed that he had been dealing in the widespread sale of the stimulants for 5 months.

8131
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

HEROIN, OPIUM SEIZED--Tepic, Nayarit, 16 April--Federal Judicial Police agents arrested eight drug traffickers (including two women) from whom drugs worth 60.8 million pesos on the black market were confiscated. Those in custody are: Genaro Gonzalez Rios, Ramon Aboyte Urias, Ismael Corona Quintero, the sisters Sara and Marta Betancourt, and three other individuals who are incarcerated in Tijuana. The Federal Public Ministry agent, Francisco Ladron de Guevara, said that at 1400 hours yesterday, 10 kilometers from here, Genaro Gonzalez Rios and Ramon Aboyte Urias were captured. They were riding in a Ford Galaxie car, with Sonora license plates VVN-036, in which they were carrying 5 kilograms of raw opium. After being questioned, the drug traffickers informed on their accomplices: Ismael Corona Quintero, who was captured in Culiacan, Sinaloa, with 2 kilograms of pure heroin that he was carrying in his car, with license plates UNW-521; the Betancourt sisters, in Cuyuquilla, Guerrero; and, in Tijuana, the other three, from whom 2 kilograms of pure heroin and 3 of raw opium were seized. Ladron de Guevara said that the confiscated drugs were worth 60.8 million pesos on the black market. Genaro Gonzalez Rios claims that he was to be paid about 200 million pesos in the United States, where the drugs were going to be taken. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 17 Apr 80 Sec B p 6] 2909

JUDGE PROTECTS HEROIN TRAFFICKER--An individual who had been trafficking in heroin left the Social Rehabilitation Center after the second district judge gave him protection against the decision of 16 February handed down by the third district judge, wherein he was officially imprisoned as a person presumed guilty of committing a crime against health in the sub-degree of illegal exporting of heroin. On 12 February of this year, Federal Judicial Police agents took to the municipal jail Nicolas Alvarado Herrera, who was wanted in a warrant for his arrest issued by the third district judge in connection with trial 51-978. He subsequently made a preliminary statement and was later declared officially incarcerated. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 2 Apr 80 Sec B p 5] 2909

MARIJUANA SMUGGLER CAUGHT--Bernardo Aponte North, alias "El Colombiano," an international drug trafficker wanted by the police of several countries, was arrested in this town by Federal Judicial Police agents under orders from Comdr Mario Aragon Zambrano, as he was preparing to leave for the United

States with a considerable amount of marihuana and seed thereof. Aponte North, who is of Panamanian nationality, was arrested with his wife, Patricia Vejar Ojeda, and they had in their possession 1 kilogram of marihuana and 50 grams of seed of the same drug, which they were taking to the neighboring country as a "sample" for their contacts, who were to purchase a larger amount of the injurious grass from them. "El Colombiano" was tried in the United States for cocaine trafficking. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 16 Apr 80 pp 1, 3] 2909

NINE TRAFFICKERS ESCAPE PRISON--Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 29 March--Taking the chief of the guard force, Carlos Martinez, as a hostage, and using high-powered weapons, nine dangerous drug traffickers some of whom were subject to trial and others serving sentences escaped this morning from the municipal prison, leaving by the main entrance despite the vigilance of members of the radio patrol department who were stationed in front of the jail. The escape caused a spectacular mobilization of federal, state and municipal police, who followed the tracks of the convicts throughout Juarez Valley, where they presumably fled. According to information supplied on the scene of the incident, the escape occurred at a minute after 0800 hours, after the roll call of the inmates when they were about to be served breakfast. The nine individuals occupied cell-blocks 1, 9 and 10, which were regarded as luxury quarters and were reserved for convicts who had the money to pay a monthly contribution. The names of the escapees are: Rosauro Esparza Flores, alias Cesar Salomon Monzon; Pablo Carrillo Fontes, Octavio Lerman Caro, Lorenzo Chairó Bustillos, Jose Luis Barrasa, Angel Remigio Carrillo Martinez, Jorge Luis Sepulveda Gamez, Jesus Tapia Martinez and Alfredo Medina Espinoza. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 30 Mar 80 Sec B p 1] 2909

TRAFFICKERS MURDERING POLICE--Mexico City, 2 April--According to statistics from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, every 21 days a member of the Federal Judicial Police is killed while battling and combating drug traffickers. The largest number of murders have been committed in the states of Sinaloa, Sonora, Michoacan and Oaxaca. The death of former Commander Cesar Quezada Medrano, which took place in the state of Mexico a few days ago, brings the number of policemen gunned down by the drug "gang" to slightly over 50, according to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. It explained that, throughout the present administration, not only have members of the Federal Judicial Police lost their lives, but also pilots and co-pilots responsible for detecting and destroying drug plantations. It stressed that most of the victims have been murdered treacherously, "and hence their chances of defending themselves were minimal." That office stated that several helicopters and small aircraft have been shot down by traffickers, mainly in Sinaloa and Oaxaca; and therefore the compensation paid to the relatives of the deceased has increased considerably. It also explained that the institution's pilots and co-pilots have special life insurance worth 1 million pesos, in addition to the benefits which the federal government grants them. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic claimed that the precautionary measures against drug traffickers have been increased, and that

the number of victims is expected to decline during the remainder of the present 6-year period. [Text] [H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 3 Apr 80 Sec A p 1] 2909

DANGEROUS TRAFFICKER TRANSFERRED--The federal prisoner Carmelo Aviles Labra paid only a "courtesy visit," because he was transferred again to the city of Chihuahua and incarcerated in the state penitentiary at the express order of the Secretariat of Government. In all, Aviles Labra spent only 4 and a half days in the municipal prison; because he was moved there from Chihuahua on 29 March, 4 hours after the escape of nine federal prisoners who had been tried and sentenced for crimes against health. On Monday afternoon, Federal Judicial Police agents led by that force's commander in this town, Jorge Octavio Esquinca Nucamendi, arrived at the prison and gave the prison director, Francisco Esquivel, the official order for his transfer again. At 1820 hours on Monday, Aviles Labra left the local prison again, and on the same night, was already confined in the state penitentiary, where he will be at the disposal of the general director of coordinated crime prevention and social rehabilitation services. Aviles Labra was tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison. He entered the prison on 3 May 1978, and will finish serving his sentence on 3 March 1985. It was reported that on 29 March, the date of his transfer from Chihuahua to this border, Aviles Labra immediately asked to talk with the prison director Francisco Esquivel. He told the latter: "I don't want any problems, confine me wherever you want, but only..." And so, he was until Monday, when he was suddenly moved again to the state penitentiary. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 4 Apr 80 Sec A p 7] 2909

COLOMBIANS SEIZED WITH COCAINE--Tuxtla, Gutierrez, Chis. 27 Feb--The Federal Judicial Police have confiscated 1.1 kg of cocaine, with an estimated value of 10 million pesos, from Colombians Luis Alfonso Bejarano and Ciro Zuniga. The arrested men admitted that they were hiding the drug in the heels and soles of their shoes. They were bringing it from Cali, Colombia, where various persons--whose names they did not know--contracted for them to bring it into the United States. The coordinator of the Campaign Against Drug Traffic, Gonzalo Ochoa Franco, said that they apprehended the alleged drug traffickers in Ciudad Hidalgo on the Guatemalan frontier. [Porfirio Diaz L.] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Feb 80 p 30-A] 8131

WOMAN COCAINE TRAFFICKER SEIZED--Federal Judicial agents have intercepted 2.8 kg of pure cocaine, valued at approximately 20 million pesos, in the airport of this city; and have detained Maria Guadalupe Arellano Gonzalez as allegedly responsible for crimes against health. The woman, of Mexican nationality, had arrived in the Federal District from Quito, Ecuador. She was concealing the drug in two double-bottomed valises. The Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic has given information to the Ecuadorian authorities about the supplier, an American located in Quito. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 34-A] 8131

U.S.-GUATEMALAN AIRPORT AID--The governments of Mexico, the United States and Guatemala will cooperate in the surveillance of all airports on the Mexican border and in the interior of the country to curb the illegal activities of smugglers of drugs, imported articles, arms and explosives. Eng Jorge Cendejas Quezada, director of Civil Aviation, said that new measures will be adopted to make aircraft with less than 16 passengers land in the first border airport situated along their route, especially twin-motored and propeller-driven aircraft. An exception will be made for jet aircraft, which will be able to proceed into any of the international airports of the country, although their crews are required to communicate their position to the air traffic control centers, and to remain in constant communication until their arrival at the international air terminal at their destination. Up to now an aircraft could continue into the interior of the country, which facilitated the operations of small planes loaded with contraband merchandise, which, after crossing the frontier, could land on one of the uncontrolled and improvised airstrips inside the country. [Jaime Duran] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Feb 80 p 30-A] 8131

MURDER INVESTIGATION, NUMEROUS ARRESTS--The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has reported that as the result of the investigation of the recent murder of the chief of the Federal Judicial Police, Cesar Quezada Medrano, 136 drug traffickers were arrested this week throughout the country. The spokesman of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic said that the investigators are already on the track of the murders. Quezada Medrano was gunned down in his home, in the Bellavista section of Tlanaltepantla. During the arrests the federal agents seized 2.5 tons of packaged marihuana; 3 kg of heroin; 20,665 toxic pills; 62 kg of raw opium; 869 kg of marihuana seeds; 0.5 kg of hashish and 60 grams of peyote. The agents also destroyed 2,814 poppy plants and 228 marihuana plants. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Apr 80 p 16-A] 11635

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

FORMER GUERRILLA LEADER ARRESTED WITH DRUGS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Apr 80 p D-19

[Text] Valencia, 22 April (Special)--The police chief of Carabobo State, Col Neptali Gomez Pineda, announced this evening that a former guerrilla commander identified as Jose Martin Chirinos had been captured.

According to a press release, the arrest took place in the La Bocaina district, as police confiscated a jeep with a secret compartment containing 3,278 Mandrax pills, 5 grams of cocaine and several kilograms of marihuana.

Jose Martin Chirinos, who as a member of the subversive struggle was known as "Commander Chirinos," had apparently been leading a law-abiding life, having accepted the pacification policy.

According to the police press bulletin, his case has been referred to the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services.

8743
CSO: 3010

IRAN

KHALKHALI APPOINTED HEAD OF ANTINARCOTICS FORCES

LD101056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali has been appointed by our country's president to head the struggle against narcotics. We have a report in this connection to which we draw your attention:

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali has been appointed by the president of the republic to head the struggle against narcotics. Following this appointment, Mr Khalkhali, in an interview, said:

For some time now those who are engaged in fighting narcotics and have caught a number of smugglers would come to me and ask me to supervise the business of fighting narcotics. But since I had immense responsibilities I could not undertake this task.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali then said: During a trip to the provinces of Fars, Hormozegan and Kerman, I noticed that counterrevolution had a vast organization for the import of narcotics, which they used to assassinate our young people--and this form of assassination is far worse than those assassinations achieved by counterrevolution through the use of arms. Therefore, I accepted this appointment, and Mr Bani-Sadr has ordered me to conduct an investigation into the matter in hand and to proceed to arrest smugglers--and I will not show any mercy in this connection.

Noting how cheaply narcotics may be obtained and the fact that such drugs are even sold inside the country's prisons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said: I will prosecute the perpetrators of such activities, and we will take firm steps in this direction.

Pertaining to cooperation with other agencies in this matter, Mr Khalkhali said: We will have close cooperation with the police department, the committees and the antinarcotics department and--God willing--we will issue judgement in this connection in accordance with religious law. And in order to save addicts we will have to have very close cooperation with doctors.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

INCURABLE ADDICTS TO BE EXILED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Apr 80 p 12

[Article: "Hojjatoleslam Majd: Any Drug Addicts Who Don't Stop Taking Drugs Within a Specified Time Will Be Transferred to an Island"]

[Text] In the campaign against more than 4 million drug addicts throughout the country, all responsible organizations have been mobilized in liaison with the National Mobilization Staff. In this campaign, the goal of which is to dry up the sources of production, distribution, and consumption of drugs, the people of the 20-million-man army will be given a sensitive role to play.

Hojjatoleslam Majd, supervisor of the National Mobilization Staff, said in connection with the spread of drugs throughout the country: The police, the gendarmes, the Revolutionary Guards, the Committees, and the officers and agents in the struggle against drugs and also the 20-million-man Army will begin a ruthless campaign to deliver the country from the evil of drugs, and there will be no leniency given for so much as one gram. On the basis of KEYHAN's urban reporter's information, an island in the southern part of the country is being considered for detention of addicts, and after a month's grace period at the most, for kicking the habit, whoever has not been cured completely will be sent to the aforesaid island.

Hojjatoleslam Majd then added: We now have between 4 and 5 million addicts, and particularly after the revolution, according to statistics, almost 500 thousand persons have been added to the number of addicts and this is rapidly increasing. If we go on this way God knows where it will end. This is a real danger to our society, it is a huge problem, it is dissipating great amounts of our strength, and it must be fought severely. The supervisor of the National Mobilization Staff then added: Why shouldn't we use the power of the people themselves in the campaign against drug smuggling and in curing addicts, for if we put this important matter in the hands of one organization or one body it will not be possible to deal with it successfully. Though we have an organization that was set up for

this work, meaning campaigning against smuggling, funds have also been appropriated for the purpose, energy has been put into the work, plans have been presented, seminars have been held, yet we see that nothing has been done and since the revolution nearly a half-million people have been added to the ranks of the addicted. In my view, this important, difficult, and destructive problem can be solved very easily by means of the great power of the people. The supervisor of the National Mobilization Staff then added: An addicted society has no value physically, spiritually, mentally or from the humanitarian standpoint. Why? Because addiction takes the power of decision-making away from the addicted.

He then added: The exact and primary program of colonization was this very matter of addicting the people in the country under its domination. In recent history we have seen that whenever a colonizer enters countries like China, India or other countries, one of the things they do is to addict the people of the society to drugs. They provide free opium for the people and then they buy the burnt residue back at a high price, and in this way, by taking the people's will away from them, they prevail like a devil over all the strength of that country, for an addicted person has no strength or will to resist or to be productive.

Then, in another part of his discussion, Hojjatoleslam Majd said: In answer to your question, what program does the mobilization have, I should say: First to seek out the roots of this social sickness--the operative reasons for the arising of this problem. Unemployment is also itself an important problem, and not having healthy recreation and exercise, the lack of correct education to alert the people of the cultural effects of this addiction and many other issues are matters for the special attention of the National Mobilization Staff and the organizations concerned with these deficiencies and shortcomings. We will look at all the roots of addiction and the turning of the people into addicts. In answer to a question concerning what organizations he would use in the campaign against addiction, he said: The power of the nation, because it is natural that if this change does not come from the people it will not succeed. The people themselves should want it. The Islamic societies, the institutions and administrative offices can play an important role in this campaign, and then the police, the gendarmes, the Revolutionary Guards, the committees, the campaign offices, and the people in the 20-million-man army are in the campaign against addictive drugs. It is important that without cooperative action new problems will arise, and in order to interact cooperatively, the President's office and then all other concerned bodies will be in contact with the National Mobilization Staff.

Continuing his talk, Hojjatoleslam Majd added: In order to carry out this great plan calls for action will be issued. First seminars will be organized in all provincial capitals and city regions. Seminar agendas and proposals will be submitted to the Mobilization Staff and after the necessary studies a commission will be formed with participants from all concerned organizations and representatives from the provinces. All

opinions and proposals will be collected and classified, then every phase of activity that is within the jurisdiction of every organization and group will become that group's direct responsibility. We will give a month's grace to all addicts, whether they be government employees or otherwise, for them to take the necessary steps to kick the habit. After the plan is completed and the month's grace has ended all addicts will be transferred to one of the islands that have been selected for them without the slightest leniency.

Hojjatoleslam Majd, concerning the programs that would be on the island for the addicts, said: For certain, they will not be idle and will not have time to think about drugs. Everyone will work and be compensated according to what he does. Naturally, someone who does not know how to do anything and is unwilling to work will be at the low end of the scale for privileges and benefits.

The details of this broad and humanitarian plan will be made public in the near future.

9310
CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS CONFISCATED--The Ahvaz Antismuggling and Narcotics Bureau has announced that following orders from the prosecutor of the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Court, bureau personnel have arrested three narcotics dealers. The antismuggling and narcotics bureau said 3 kg of heroin and 2 kg of opium have been seized from 'Ali Mohammad Hasanvand, Abdol Mohammad Hasanvand and Heydar Kulivand. [GF201429 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 May 80 GF]

OPIUM SEIZED--The corps of the revolution guards in Kazerun has seized 2 kg of opium from Navazollah Sabbah Haqiqi along the Mamasani-Chenar-e Shahijan highway. The accused has been handed over to the Kazerun Islamic Revolution Court. [GF201429 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80 GF]

BURNED OPIUM CONFISCATED--The corps of the revolution guards in Kazerun has confiscated 193 grams of burned opium from Ja'far Davudi. He has been handed over to the Kazerun Islamic Revolution Court. [GF201429 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80 GF]

NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Officials of the Narcotics Control Precinct have arrested seven [figure as heard] smugglers in the past 24 hours. The names of those arrested are: Hoseyn Bolandi, Sohrab Hoseynpur, Qamar Bab-'Arab and 'Enayat, Samad and Ja'far Chubdari. Approximately 644 grams of pure heroin and 365 grams of other narcotics were found in their possession. [GF191226 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 80 GF]

OPIUM CONFISCATED--The corps of the revolution guards in [word indistinct] has confiscated 18 kg of opium from three individuals. Haji Baba Rahimi was carrying 12 kg of opium, while the remainder belonged to Haj 'Ali Reza Hasan-Shahi and 'Ali Mohammad Khademi. The accused have been handed over to the Shiraz corps of the revolution guards. [GF181210 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 May 80 GF]

BURNED OPIUM SEIZED--The corps of the revolution guards in Lar has confiscated 500 grams of burned opium from 'Abbas Behzadi. [GF181210 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 May 80 GF]

OPIUM SEIZED IN FASA--The corps of the revolution guards in Fasa has confiscated 500 grams of opium from 'Ali Karam Khosrovani, who lives on Zehedan Street, in Fasa. He has been sent to prison. [GF181210 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 May 80 GF]

NARCOTICS SEIZED IN SHIRAZ--The strike force of the Central Committee for the Shiraz Mehdiyye Organization has confiscated 33 bags of heroin, 2,500 grams each from five narcotics distributors. The seized narcotics as well as the distributors have been handed over to the authorities. [GF201540 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 May 80 GF]

HEROIN SMUGGLER EXECUTED--According to the central news unit, the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran has condemned to death Asadollah Eshraqi, son of 'Ali, on charges of purchasing 12.5 kg of heroin and transporting it from Zahedan to Tehran and cooperating with a large gang of smugglers, within the country and abroad. He was executed by firing squad. [Excerpt] [LD112010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 May 80]

CONTRABAND CONFISCATED IN FARS--Gendarmes have discovered and eradicated 826 hectares of poppies in Kazerun, 5 hectares in Lar and 3,400 square meters in Firuzabad. The Fars gendarmerie has also reported that during the 2-week period ending 5 May, 6.5 tons of opium, 7 heavy and hunting weapons and 27 kg of bullets and shells were discovered and seized. [Excerpt] [GF101606 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80]

COUPLE ARRESTED--Tehran, May 10 (AFP)--An American couple carrying West German passports, a pistol and 150 grams of hashish were arrested in the town of Ardakan, 650 kilometers (390 miles) southeast of Tehran, the newspaper KEYHAN reported today. The newspaper said Mariann Teper and Axel Manfred, who entered Iran on May 2 from Pakistan and were arrested on Wednesday, admitted to being U.S. citizens despite their West German papers. [Excerpts] [NC101416 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 10 May 80]

COUPLE ARRESTED WITH HASHISH--According to a PARS News Agency report, a spokesman for Yazd Province Islamic Revolution Court has announced that Ardakan police officers have seized a pistol and 19 rounds of ammunition as well as 150 grams of hashish from two German nationals named (?Mariam Teper and Axel Manfred). Following their arrest and investigation, the two were sent to Teheran. [Text] [LD101732 Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1713 GMT 10 May 80]

HASHISH SEIZED IN ABADAN--The antinarcotics unit of Arvand Hospital in Abadan has confiscated 3 kg of hashish from seven persons. The individuals have been handed over to the Abadan and Khorramshahr Islamic Revolution Court. [GF281325 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 May 80]

POPPY ERADICATION IN KOHKILUYEH VA BOYER AHMAD--By 21 May of this year, 2,098 hectares of poppy fields had been eradicated by gendarmerie personnel of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad. Our correspondent adds that the eradication project in the province is continuing with utmost intensity and decisiveness. [GF241528 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 24 May 80]

JERUSALEM

NEW POLICY TO PURSUE DRUG USERS, AS WELL AS DEALERS

Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 11 May 80 p 3

(Article by Yoram Bar, JERUSALEM POST Reporter)

[Text] Tel Aviv--In a new policy just set down by Inspector-General Ray-Nitzav Meizl Shafir, police from now on will pursue hashish and marijuana smokers as well as drug pushers.

The number of such drug users in the country is estimated at about 100,000.

A senior police source revealed to THE JERUSALEM POST yesterday that the decision was made in response to the public's feeling that the drug smokers are passing unnoticed by the police, which chases only dealers.

Police spokesman Nitzav-Mishne Arye Arad told THE POST that the vast numbers of drug smokers in Israel make it clear that the habit has turned into a dangerous social disease which must be stamped out before it's too late.

"If university students read in the papers about friends being jailed for three months for two drags from a joint, they'll think twice about getting involved," Arad said.

Arad added that police officers in charge of juvenile delinquents have recently begun to crack down on smokers in schools.

"We'll question pupils who are caught for the first time and deal with them with the Education Ministry. But when someone gets caught for the second time, we bring him to court, because otherwise we will completely lose our deterrent factor," he said.

Referring to the police's "Top 60" operation conducted on Tuesday in Tel Aviv, Arad said that "apart from pedlars we also caught some 50 high school pupils who confessed to smoking, and that was our main purpose: deterrence."

Twenty-three of the 70 suspects detained in the raid were brought before a court yesterday for reamand.

(S) 330

ISRAEL

POOR RESULTS FROM MAJOR DRUG CRACKDOWN

Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 22 May 80 p 3

[Article by Yoram Bar]

[Text] Tel Aviv--It was planned as the largest crackdown ever on the Israeli drug trade. But the 250 police involved in the widespread operation netted only a negligible amount of drugs, and of the 70 suspects picked up yesterday 40 have already been released.

Said a senior officer at police headquarters in Jerusalem: "The results are very poor for so much ado. Considering that the suspects could have been in jail weeks ago, I think that on the whole we blew it."

An official source in the Tel Aviv district, however, sounded less disappointed. "Our main purpose was to show the underworld that we are capable of conducting mass arrests. The surprise action caused great tension among the criminals, and the public learned that we don't sit around doing nothing; and that's the most important thing," he said.

Today 30 of the suspects, including one woman, will be brought to Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court and the police will ask to have them remanded in custody. The other 40 were released yesterday.

It was learned that the 30 suspects had been under surveillance for half a year.

It was also reported that in the Hatikva Quarter a suspected drug trafficker had been caught with about 100 pills. In Bat Yam and Holon three suspects were caught with heroin, weighing altogether one gram.

In the early hours of the morning yesterday, 250 police gathered in a special operations room to receive a briefing for the operations called Sam 80 (Dope 80), from the district commander, Nitzav Moshe Tiomkin.

Most of the policemen were supposed to be hearing of the scope of the operation for the first time, but not one of the policemen seemed surprised when Tiomkin announced the number of targets.

At 5 a.m. all the detective units were already posted outside the homes of the suspects all over the Tel Aviv area. The voice of central unit head Nitzav-Mishne Zecharya Banai was heard on the wireless: "All units action. And good luck."

Two men from each unit surrounded the buildings of their targets to prevent the suspects from throwing drugs out the window. Another pair of policemen knocked on the door and called: "Open up. Police."

In the central district's operations rooms, calls from the detectives began arriving. Two policewomen marked the reports, most of which ran: "Suspect found and arrested. Drug capture negative."

A few minutes after six the first part of "Dope 80" had ended. The tension in the operations room was great. Senior officers, including Tiomkin, kept glancing nervously at the board bearing the disappointing results. Someone finally whispered: "We've been screwed."

CSO: 5300

LEBANON

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--The narcotics combat office at the internal security forces has arrested three members of a network for smuggling narcotics from Turkey to Europe across Beirut. The three are Bashir Ibrahim, who is stateless, Hamid Hamid Kamil of Turkey and Hikmat 'Abd al-Rahman of Lebanon. A quantity of 2,500 grams of heroin was confiscated from them. [Text] [NC209800 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 19 May 80 p 6]

NARCOTICS CONFISCATED--Beirut, 22 May--The appropriate authorities are continuing their investigation of a gang of drug smugglers arrested yesterday on the road to Beirut international airport. An official at the anti-narcotics bureau revealed that 630 kgs of hashish were confiscated from a truck. Maj 'Adnan Ghulaymah said that Lebanon has now become a center for the import and export of narcotics, particularly hashish, heroin and opium which are consumed locally. He added that the security forces conducted a large-scale campaign that led to yesterday's confiscation of this quantity of narcotics hidden in nine wooden crates on their way to Beirut airport. He noted that the antinarcotics bureau previously confiscated other narcotics. However, he did not reveal the destination of the narcotics which were confiscated yesterday. [Text] [NC221225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 22 May 80]

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CYPRUS

BRIEFS

TWO LEBANESE ARRESTED--Larnaca, 21 May--Fifty grams of narcotics were found yesterday afternoon on two Lebanese who were about to leave for Athens on a Cyprus Airways flight. Acting on a tip, the airport security authorities and police searched 23-year-old John Yusuf Matar, a resident of Lebanon, and found in his possession a quantity of narcotics. His luggage was also searched and more narcotics were located. A total of 50 grams of narcotics were found. Matar was apprehended and placed in police custody pending investigations to be conducted by the criminal investigation department of the Larnaca police. Mamu 'Abd-al-Latif (Harth), a 26-year-old Lebanese, who was traveling with Matar was also searched. Drugs of a suspicious nature were found in his possession, and these drugs were then sent to the laboratory for further examination. (Harth) was also arrested and placed in custody. [Text] [NC210647 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 21 May 80 p 8]

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

PROPOSED USE OF METHADONE CRITICIZED BY DRUG EXPERT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 29 Apr 80 p 24

[Article by Claudia Dillmann: "The Substitute Drug Methadone Is Madness"]

[Text] Prof Wolfram Keup, psychiatrist and recognized drug expert, had this thought: "A layman might perhaps understand the following comparison: Should a methadone program begin in the FRG, then the state might as well pour out shots of liquor to an alcoholic to get him away from beer."

The member of the board of the German center against the dangers of addiction, as well as other experts, considered the topic of "Methadone" a closed issue. Then Federal Minister of the Interior Gerhart Baum returned from a trip to the United States impressed with the programs there. The debate between the advocates and the opponents of the substitute drug program has once again broken out this time on a political level.

The federal government, and Land and local parliaments are at this time deciding on forceful action in the fight against the drug epidemic, the drug scene and its criminality. This energy was released by the pressure of public opinion that increased with the increase in the number of dead fixers. For years politicians had observed the alarming number of drug addicts without doing anything.

It is only now that the parliaments are providing the necessary large sums for the education of those threatened by addiction, for the struggle against the criminality connected with drug supply and for the therapy of addicts who want to break the habit. It will be sometime before these ambitious plans are realized. At the same time, penal institutions are teeming with drug addicts, fixers as well as dealers, the psychiatric district hospitals cannot begin to deal with the number of drug addicts, and the stepped up efforts of the police are futile since no institution can or will take in those arrested. In this situation the substitute drug methadone seems to be a panacea.

From 1958 to 1971 Wolfram Keup worked as a scientist in the United States. "I am afraid that we will repeat the mistakes of the Americans," he says.

In his view the methadone program in the United States has been a dismal failure; the government distribution of drugs to heroin addicts has been unsuccessful.

"The program began in 1964," he recalls, "when the drug problem seemed to have become unmanageable." Mandatory therapy (that is also one of the possibilities discussed here) was unsuccessful, so the distribution of methadone, considered a "social action" was to take its place, says Keup. The aim was to reduce drug-related criminality, i.e. crimes by addicts used to obtain funds to sustain their habit.

The physician in the scientist soon perceived negative results: "In addition to methadone--used only by a very few addicts as a substitute--these still hooked on drugs used increasing amounts of alcohol and medicines to intensify the effect of methadone. The original heroin addicts thus became multiple dependents, polytoxicomaniacs." Therapy institutions that had required total abstinence from their patients, took to the field against the "cheap competition." Yet, Keup maintains, "the program did not function at all."

First of all, only some 10 to 15 percent of the heroin addicts had used methadone as a substitute, only a very few advanced from the second stage--drug maintenance up to social stabilization--to the third level, the withdrawal of methadone and abstinence from drugs. "This goal was reached in so few cases that all attempts must be described as complete failures, since the addiction of most participants in the program has not changed at all." The methadone addicts could of course work if they so desired, but many had relied on welfare and had become used to it. Keup sums up: "The program, due to the administrative and follow-up costs, is also much more expensive than a first glance might indicate."

The avowed opponent to every kind of substitute drug also pleads against the program in the FRG. He advocates a path that many a politician will be reluctant to tread. This topic is being discussed very quietly in Germany and arguments are advanced very cautiously. Says Keup: "We will not get by without closed facilities for those who are not willing to undergo therapy. These institutions, that are not prisons, must be absolutely sealed and a humane atmosphere must be established in them. Former fixers can prove their curability under these circumstances." That would be "laborious, expensive, but humane." Methadone, on the other hand, "is madness."

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FOURTEEN DRUG DEATHS IN HAMBURG THIS YEAR

Frankfurt/Main. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 May 80 p 3

(Article: "Fourteen Drug Deaths in Hamburg Alone")

[Text:] Hamburg, dnal 9 May--In Hamburg alone 14 people have already died this year due to drug usage, and the director of the drug department of the Hamburg police, Wolfgang Stelaff, predicted that the number of heroin fatalities in the FRG, that had already increased from 430 in 1978 to 623 last year, would be even greater this year. "A heroin addict who has had a fix for a lengthy period has only a life expectancy of some 10 years," he stated.

"Fixers who started 10 years ago are now emotionally and physically broken," explained Hubert Homann of the drug consulting office on the Koenigsstrasse. In Stelaff's opinion many drug-caused deaths are not even reported, since physicians often attribute death "to natural causes due to heart and circulatory system failure" even when the circulatory system has been overburdened by a multiple dependency.

It was said that the fixers are physically wrecked primarily by the use of poor-quality "stuff," as well as by additional dependency on pills and alcohol. Substances used to extend heroin, such as talcum powder and powdered milk are said to cause creeping secondary damage such as liver ailments, reported the Hanse city's drug advisor, Eckard Guenther. An injection of pure opium or morphium would permit the user to determine his tolerable dosis more exactly, the experts agree.

Heroin addicts beg or blackmail physicians, who all too commonly prescribe tranquilizers to provide them with downers or uppers to overcome the withdrawal symptoms that occur when money for heroin runs out at the end of the month, says reports from the drug scene. A gram of heroin costs some 100 dm in Hamburg, compared to some 60 to 100 in Frankfurt, reports Stelaff.

Experts agree that even a week after withdrawal the previously used dose can become acts as an overdose and can be fatal. Guenther states that the

reduction of the availability of the "stuff" in Hamburg due to police action is thus a cause for the increased number of drug fatalities. An association dedicated to drug therapy, the "Youth Helps Youth," discounts the success of police work in the FRG: Only about 1 percent of the estimated annual heroin consumption in the FRG--some 30 tons--was in 1978. In any case there is enough adulterated heroin on the market; in Hamburg, for instance, some 150 persons, primarily youths, have become fixers every year since 1968. Up to April of this year some 1,800 opiate addicts were discovered in Hamburg. As the number of heroin addicts increases the number of deaths also rises.

"The increased withdrawal of the drug scene from discotheques and night clubs into private residences, and the increasingly conspiratorial behavior of the groups of smugglers, the middlemen and the dealers have considerably hampered the work of the police over the years," states a report of the Hamburg Senat, dated January. But "Youth Helps Youth" maintains that the destruction of the "open drug scene" has been caused by the investigatory techniques.

The fixers are spiritually broken since only a few have hope of reaching the goal of the therapy, which is "active participation in the production process," stated Juergen Roloff of the association "Youth Helps Youth." Some 130 applications for the 76 available therapy beds are currently pending in Hamburg. During the waiting period the addict must return to the criminalized drug scene. "It's a race for seconds, since the resignation is great," says Roloff. Drug problems could not be solved with "jail instead of therapy" and increased police action, he said. What is needed instead is a public discussion about the causes that drive many to a "massive flight to drugs, as well as alcohol and pills."

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

POLICE ARREST EX-CHIEF OF GANG FOR AMPHETAMINE SMUGGLING

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] West German citizen Karl Paucksch has been arrested by West German police in Aachen on the Belgian border. Paucksch--the biggest drug supplier to Sweden in the last part of the 1960's--was expelled to West Germany last February. He had served 5 years of an 8 year sentence in Swedish penal institutions. Paucksch is once more suspected of manufacturing amphetamines in a laboratory in Holland. According to reports a large part of the "factory" production was smuggled into Sweden.

The arrest was made Saturday and was quite undramatic. It was preceded by lengthy surveillance work. Just a few months after Paucksch had been released Swedish police were tipped off that Paucksch was "at it again." Since then West German, Dutch and Swedish police have exchanged information which finally led to his arrest.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's Paucksch was the top man in the so-called Peters gang in Holland. The gang manufactured and smuggled hundreds of kilograms of amphetamines into Sweden. Eventually Dutch police put the gang out of action and shut down the laboratories. Several gang members have been released for some time now and police in Holland suspect that they have started their activities up again. It was also known that Paucksch had been in Holland in recent months and that he was in touch with his old comrades. One of the new laboratories is believed to be in Rotterdam.

"The arrest of Paucksch came as no surprise to me," said Superintendent Karl-Erik Augustson of the National Police Narcotics Division.

"I knew last week that a move would be made soon. But I don't know all the details," Superintendent Augustson said.

Telephone Call

The availability of amphetamines on the Stockholm narcotics market was reduced sharply a few years ago. Heroin and hashish are the major drugs. But recently amphetamines began to show up again, not just in Stockholm but also in parts of Malardalen. The police suspected that most of the supplies were being manufactured in Holland.

The suspicion that shortly after his release Paucksch had returned to the narcotics business was reinforced by something that happened last November. Paucksch had at least one telephone conversation with one of the two men who were murdered a few days later in an apartment on Kungsgatan in Stockholm. The violent crimes division of the Stockholm Criminal Police would not disclose what was said in the telephone conversation that had been monitored. According to reports some form of amphetamine dealing was discussed.

Paucksch first came to Sweden in 1965. The year after that he was sentenced to jail for narcotics violations and expelled from the country forever. Three years later he continued his narcotics activities in Holland. Almost all the amphetamines produced by Paucksch and his colleagues were smuggled into Sweden. After repeated urging by Swedish authorities and with former National Police Chief Carl Persson as the driving force Paucksch was turned over to Sweden in February 1973. Paucksch was later sentenced to the longest sentence then provided by law--8 years in jail. During the 1976 Christmas season Paucksch escaped under sensational circumstances. He was on a so-called accompanied leave from the Norrkoping jail for several hours. Paucksch managed to blind two guards by throwing white pepper in their faces just as they were getting into a prison car for the return trip from a parking lot near a department store.

Tip from Hamburg

During the investigation two people were arrested in a car in Nol on the west coast. The car contained a large quantity of amphetamines.

The police do not believe it is coincidental that Paucksch was present in this area in the period before the action against the narcotics car.

Paucksch was eventually arrested in southern Holland. He was returned to Sweden. On 8 February of last year he had served 5 years of his sentence. He was flown from Arlanda to Hamburg. Only a few months later Swedish police were tipped off that Paucksch was back in Holland again.

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

THERAPY FOR ADDICTS URGED--Bonn, 9 May, dpa--Federal Minister of Justice Vogel has reaffirmed the position that criminal drug addicts should no longer be prevented from detoxification treatment by the enforcement of the sentence. In an article for the BERLINER STIMME he pointed out that the increase in the number of therapy beds should be accompanied by efforts to entice the addict to seek treatment. Vogel announced that his ministry would soon submit a proposal to the Bundestag and the Bundesrat that could make an important contribution to the reduction of the drug problem. The proposal includes a suspension of sentences of less than 2 years for drug addicts in favor of therapy, and retains the possibility of treatment even in a case of relapse. The treatment period is to be included as time served, the remaining time is to be counted as probation. Vogel thinks that a suspension of the sentence could increase an addict's willingness to undergo treatment. It is also planned to have the prosecution drop charges (with the court's acquiescence) in cases when the addict is already undergoing treatment; after a successful withdrawal charges could be dropped altogether. Federal Minister of Health Huber and Federal Minister of the Interior Baum are said to have suggested that the court should in such cases merely rule on the guilt of the accused but suspend sentencing. Vogel is said to have objections to such a plan, the objections being primarily of a practical nature. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 May 80 p 8] 9240

FINLAND

AUTHORITIES ALARMED AT RISE IN HEROIN USE

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 16 Apr 80 p 22

[Article: "Drug Situation Worsens in Finland Too"]

[Text] The drug situation is a cause of growing concern for the authorities in Finland too.

"This year a pronounced increase in the use of drugs has been noted," Inspector Risto Veijalainen of the central criminal police told us.

"Aside from the usual cannabis traffic, there has been increasing activity with harder drugs on the market.

"However, we have avoided a severe heroin problem like Sweden's — hopefully in the future as well.

"Of the harder drugs, on the other hand, the amphetamines seem to be rising to first position in Finland again," Veijalainen said.

Among other things, a laboratory for the processing of amphetamines was recently discovered in Helsinki, from which half-refined narcotics were exported to Sweden too. Our drug markets have clear connections on the other side of the gulf too.

During the past couple of years, the number of narcotics seizures had dropped and the amounts seized were at times downright small.

But now, there are clear indications that drugs are being brought into Finland at a rapidly increasing rate.

The amount of drugs smuggled [into the country] so far discovered this year is already about equal to the total amount for last year.

It is estimated that there are several thousand regular drug users in Finland. This estimate does not include experimenters and occasional users. Hard stuff is relatively little used in Finland; the drugs that are chiefly used are cannabis products, marihuana and hashish.

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FRANCE

NARCOTICS USE BY MILITARY SEEN WORSENING

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Apr 80 p 23

[Article: "At the National Academy of Medicine: Drug Abuse in the Army"]

[Text] A noticeable increase in the number of drug addicts has been noted since 1976 by the French military authorities.

Whereas 880 persons addicted to various drugs were reported by the armed forces medical services in 1975, there were 1440 in 1976 and 1856 in 1978. "These figures understate the problem," stated General (Medical) Lefebvre (Val-de-Grace) and his associates at the National Academy of Medicine at the session on Tuesday, 15 April, "because they only include persons who have come forward of their own free will to report their difficulties."

The great majority (93 percent) of the drug abusers so recorded are national servicemen, with a considerable number of deferred conscripts (36 percent). Some 80 percent of these drug users have recourse to various combinations of drugs: hashish-LSD (55 percent), hashish-heroin (11 percent), and cocaine-morphine, all of it associated with alcohol, in more than three-quarters of the cases. The age of the beginner drug abuser is on the average 16 years old, with several cases between 10 and 11 years old. In 42 percent of the cases the doctors consulted by these drug abusers have noted psychiatric troubles in the patients.

In addition to an effort followed up by information and education, it appears that the orders given to military doctors with regard to these cases call attention to understanding, to specific handling, and to care. In certain cases treatment is proposed in military surroundings: if the patient is too weak, a certificate of inaptitude can be given. A great effort has been accomplished by doctors assigned to the armed forces and both training and re-training sessions concerning the problem of drug abuse are organized several times a year to this effect.

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GSO: 5300

FRANCE

DRUG SITUATION REVIEWED, FOUND ALARMING

Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by Jean Paillardin: "Drugs: the Danger Point"]

[Text] About 100 heroin dealers were questioned in 1975 in the Parisian area, almost 1,000 in 1979, according to the latest statistics of the Criminal Investigation Department, or about a 10-fold increase in 5 years. The numbers speak for themselves...and are alarming. The more so since the rapid increase of the drug in Paris and the suburbs is the same nationwide: 7,800 people arrested for trafficking in 1975, as opposed to 10,500 in 1979. Drug addiction, said by some to be on the decline, seems to be starting up again with great vigor.

When one wants to assess the advance of drug addiction, one has, practically speaking only two ways of checking: the number of arrests made, and the amount of the drug seized.

"For the past 5 years," explained Superintendent Andre Soleres, chief of the narcotics division and the vice squad at Quai des Orfevres (the former "vice squad"), "heroin addiction is rising continuously, and the traffic needed to supply this addiction is constantly increasing."

There is nothing to indicate improvement in this area. On the contrary, the most recent statistics show a marked worsening of the situation, which is all the more distressing since it tends to show that the authorities are unable to fight this scourge.

A few more numbers for Paris: during the first quarter of 1974, 21 drug dealers were arrested; 240 during the same period in 1979; 340 during the first 3 months of 1980: an increase of 142 percent within 1 year. During the same periods, the police found 48 grams of heroin in 1974; 1,157 kg in 1979; 7,110 kg in 1980. This time the increase is by almost 700 percent in a 1-year period.

The traditional process of heroin traffic--which "chemists" treating the morphine base in clandestine, suburban laboratories near Marseilles, then the selling of the drug, going from the "bigshot" to the small dealer, passing through the wholesalers and semi-wholesalers--disappeared a few years ago.

Towards the end of 1974, one began to see Dutch heroin in the region of Paris. It came from the famous "golden triangle". Addicts would go to Amsterdam where the market was "free", buy small quantities of the drug, keep a part of it for their own use, and bring the rest to Paris, a few grams which they sold at high prices and thus paid for another trip to the Netherlands. The police, who were practically powerless, called this endless coming and going the "traffic of the ants".

Two years later these addict-dealers became bolder. They went as far as Thailand, to the outermost bounds of the famous "golden triangle," to the border of Laos and Burma. This time they brought back larger quantities of Thai heroin, which is almost as white and pure as the old heroin of Marseilles. On each trip, 100 to 500 grams.

Most of this drug presently found in Paris still comes from Thailand, from Shiang-Mai to be precise, where it is cheaper than in Bangkok. But during the past 4 to 5 months, the police seized more and more heroin coming from Turkey, Lebanon, and Iran.

Besides, one can notice a characteristic evolution in this field. While the traffic of the "ants", dealing in greater or lesser quantities, was essentially carried out by drug addict-dealers until 1978, in the past 1.5 years it has been done by "professionals", dealers who were not addicts but who made a good profit from their trips to Southeast Asia.

For the past 2 years, the price of heroin on the Paris market has remained more or less constant: 800 to 900 francs per gram. Of course, what is sold for 100 francs per does (the "shoot") by "dealers" in the streets of Belleville or Saint-Germain-des-Prés, is one part heroin to 10 parts lactose. A dealer who succeeds in bringing 500 grams into the country resells it for 400,000 to 450,000 francs.

But the policemen of Paris have noticed another alarming element in the increase in drug addiction: thefts in drugstores. Until now they served as a kind of barometer. The addicts would fall back on the products from the drugstore's "B" rack--valium, palfium, morphine, tranxene, etc.--when the black market could not supply them with heroin. It can only be surprising, then, that with more heroin coming into the country, a distinct increase in attacks on pharmacists in the Parisian region can be seen: 95 during the first quarter of 1980, as opposed to only 62 during the first 3 months of 1979.

More serious and more tragic is the appearance, during the past few months, of an unusual addiction, that of 10- to 12-year-old children, at times even younger ones, inhaling trichloroethylene, an ordinary stain remover sold in hardware stores, or cellulosic glues, glues used for rubber repaired patches on bicycle tubes. Many cases have already been treated, some of them very serious ones, because of these products which parents had no reason to fear.

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5 JUNE 1980

(FOUO 24/80)

DRUGS

2 OF 2

FRANCE

ARMS, DRUGS TRAFFICKER ARRESTED AT ORLY AIRPORT

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 80 p 46

[Article: "Claude Peintre Charged With Trafficking in Arms and Drugs"]

[Text] Claude Peintre, 45, former commander of an OAS [Secret Army Organization] Delta commando unit, was apprehended Sunday, 23 March at Orly Airport while returning from Italy. This arrest follows the apprehension last week in a bar in the 18th ward in Paris of a small drug trafficker, Sydney Tobelen, 32 suspected of supplying heroin to addicts of the Ternes district in Paris (17th ward).

The investigation must have made it possible to establish that this dealer was in contact with Peintre. In the latter's pocket the police found the key to a room on the Rue d l'Universite where 1.5 kilograms of heroin mixed with lactose were found.

In addition, 2 automatic weapons, 5 pistols, hundreds of cartridges and 25 sticks of dynamite were found in Peintre's residence on Avenue des Ternes. Peintre confessed that he had engaged in the purchase and sale of arms, but he denied any participation in drug trafficking.

On Sunday, 23 March Peintre was charged with infraction of the legislation on narcotics and arms by Claude Greillier, the examining magistrate of the Parisian court, and was jailed.

Claude Peintre had been prosecuted in 1963 for the murder in Algiers of lawyer Pierre Popie and for armed assaults in Algiers, Paris and Nice, cases which were brought before the Seine Assize Court and the Court of State Security.

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FRANCE

LARGE HASHISH SEIZURE IN MULHOUSE REGION NOTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Mar 80 p 16

[Article: "Important Seizure of Hashish in Mulhouse"]

[Text] Mulhouse--a total of almost 90 kilos of hashish was intercepted in one week in the Mulhouse region as well as F 230,000 in cash from the traffic. Forty arrests were made, and an unknown channel which had supplied the Mulhouse region from Paris for a year and a half was dismantled.

On 16 March three Parisian policemen were attracted by the behavior of a young man whose vehicle had no registration sticker. Stopped with a comrade, he then tried to conceal 10 grams of hashish. After this arrest, the Mulhouse municipal criminal investigation department, collaborating with the regional criminal investigation department and the Paris central office for the suppression of illegal traffic in drugs, proceeded to arrest several drug dealers from the Mulhouse area. These were Denis Omeyer, 27, a traveling salesman residing in Mulhouse, and Rene Grandfils, 27, unemployed, from Mulhouse. These two persons were apparently supplied by Robert Munch, 29, a publisher's representative, married, a father of two, residing in Wittenheim.

Munch's Parisian supplier was Abdelmalik Bouzenad, 25 an unemployed Algerian residing in Paris and nicknamed "Kamel." Like this Mulhouse accomplices and most of the young drug addicts arrested on 26 March, Bouzenad was completely unknown to the drug control authorities. He confessed to having delivered 115 kilos of hashish in the Mulhouse area on 5 occasions.

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ITALY

OVER 500 KILOS OF HASHISH: OTHER DRUGS SEIZED

Antidrug Operation

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 May p 4

[Text] On the Imperia coast a Frenchman who was bringing 500 kilos of hashish by sea was thwarted. Heroin was found in an aluminum factory in Musile de Piave (Venezia).

Rome--From north to south, a drug pattern (hashish and heroin); nine arrests; two in custody. From numerous cities a series of separate, but simultaneous, police operations yesterday confirmed the alarming situation of drug distribution and the economic interests that are behind the phenomenon. In fact, between heroin and hashish, drugs valued at somewhat more than 11 billion lire were confiscated.

Two of the operations were bigger than the others. The first was the one in Imperia. Drugs came to this Ligurian city by sea. It was the police who traced another significant trade in drugs by following, step by step, the movements of a young, 35-year old Frenchman, Patrice Rene Gorjux, a native of Nice. The mobile squad police of Imperia began to suspect the "maritime" habits of the young man, who almost every day at daybreak went to the Galeazza shore on the coast between Imperia and Diano Marina. Why? Certainly not to fish.

In fact, yesterday, at about 0700 hours, young Rene was seen maneuvering a capstan. One after another the Frenchman had ended by pulling to shore some heavy "bales" containing "loaves" of drugs, judiciously wrapped in oiled paper, that were left at the edge of the water, half-hidden in a small cave. When he finished his job, the Frenchman was arrested. The

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drugs weighed half a ton, valued at 5 billion. How had this enormous quantity of drugs arrived on this shore? Probably in a motorboat or a small steamer. The police consequently immediately started a widespread control operation: numerous boats at anchor in the little tourist harbors in the area--in Alassio, Andora, Diano Marina, Imperia, and San Remo--were inspected. Checks were also made in the province of Cuneo, in Piedmont (Patrice Gorjux resides in the town of Caraglio), and in France, on the Cote d'Azur.

The second important operation took place in the province of Venezia by the carabinieri of Portogruaro. Between heroin, amphetamines, and barbiturates (a total of 12 kilos) the soldiers took possession of material valued at 6 billion. The drugs had been kept in a factory in Musile di Piave, the Iasa Company, an establishment that makes aluminum window and shutter fastenings. The drugs were packaged in attractive nylon envelopes, ready for distribution. And so the proprietor of the factory, 30-year old Franco Trevisol, on the order of Smitti, the magistrate of San Dona, was immediately imprisoned.

Smaller-scale distributors were also arrested, in Naples. Eighteen-year old Franco Aricello, was arrested by the "narcotics" squad police while he was delivering from an automobile 2 doses of heroin (worth 100,000 lire) to 3 youths. At the same time the following were also arrested: 20-year old Gaetano Esposito; 18-year old Roberto Esposito; and a 16-year old boy. The latter three were also selling drugs to some drug addicts.

In central Italy, in Perugia, handcuffs were put on the wrists of two young Iranians, 22-year old Faeq Muhammad Reza and 21-year old Bahman Anabadi. The former was traced to a bar, usually frequented by drug addicts. A search of Faeq's apartment made it possible to track down the second person.

Another distributor is in jail in Udine: 29-year old Gianni Morazut was surprised by the anti-drug squad of the carabinieri while he was trying to sell 50 doses of heroin on Rialto Street. The young man had been followed for some time.

Finally, in Naples, a girl is in serious condition in the "Loreto Nuovo" hospital: 18-year old Caterina Liotto was hospitalized as a result of having injected herself with the contents of a syringe--perhaps with harmfully "cut" heroin, sold to her by an unknown person in Bellarista Square.

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Police Dogs Detect Hashish

Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 4 May 80 p 6

[Text] Imperia--Another 50 kilos of hashish were found late yesterday morning by the Imperia police in the vicinity of Capo Berta, in the same place where 500 kilos had been discovered the day before yesterday. According to the police, the loaves of hashish are of the same quality as those found perviously; the only difference lies in the containers of the drug. According to the investigators, the hashish that was discovered today is worth about half a billion lire and was probably meant for the local market. The discovery was made by some dog units requested from Turin. The hashish had been buried some centimeters deep, and had been covered by trees and branches, a few meters away from where Rene Patrice Gorjux was thwarted yesterday. He is a Frenchman, a resident of Cuneo who, according to the investigators, is probably a member of the Italo-French organization that is engaged in the sale, at the industrial level, of the drug. Gorjux, who is in jail in Imperia, will be questioned in the next few days by the examining judge.

In the meantime, the men of the Imperia police headquarters had a long meeting with colleagues of the French gendarmery to review the development of the investigations that are being actively conducted both on the Riviera di Ponente and on the nearby Cote d'Azur.

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ITALY

ILLEGAL COCAINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED IN MILAN

Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 9 May 80 p 18

[Article: "Discovery of a Cocaine 'Factory': Kilos of Mafia Drug Refined"]

[Text] In the apartment of a merchant and a model, on Giovanni da Procida Street.

The Milanese laboratory that was used to refine the cocaine of the international drug gang that operates between Sicily and South America was in an elegant building, at 4 Giovanni da Procida Street, in the Sempione zone. Thirty-six persons of the huge Mafia organization were recently arrested, the majority in Catania; 11 other types of warrants for arrest were issued in recent days. The laboratory was discovered by the carabinieri at the beginning of April, but the news was made known only yesterday, in order not to jeopardize Sicilian investigations.

In the apartment on Giovanni da Procida Street the operations and the anti-drug carabinieri confiscated the entire chemical laboratory equipment that was used to convert basic cocaine into the finished product for the market of false happiness. The apartment was inhabited by a couple that was above suspicion: 32-year old Maurizio Ferro, a Genovese, a self-styled merchant, and a 23-year old model, Rossella di Natale, a Milanese.

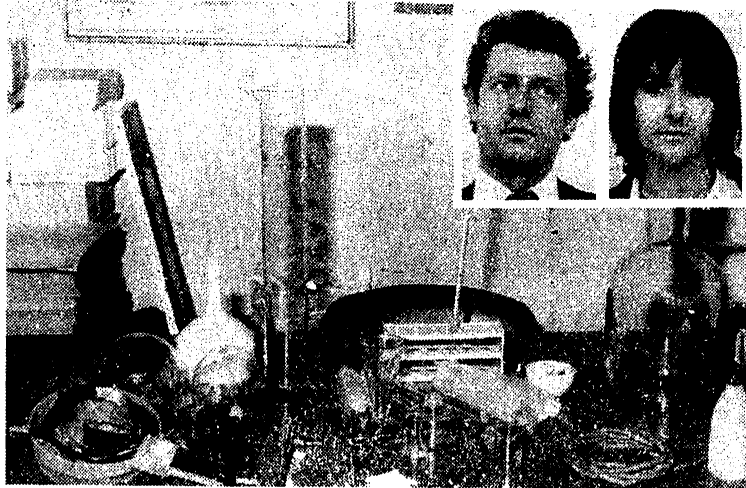
When the carabinieri raided the place, the two seemed astonished and protested animatedly, but a rapid, on the spot investigation firmly established their responsibility. In addition to the equipment, the following were confiscated: 3 hectograms of cocaine, 10 kilos of procaine--a substance that is used to cut drug substances--and some cocaine leaves.

The carabinieri also found two 12-caliber shotguns, \$200 (U.S.) that were skilfully forged, and money amounting to 3 million in Italian lire, Swiss, and French francs. According to the investigators, the laboratory director was chief of the gang, 48-year old Salvatore "Turi" Leone, of Catania, who was handcuffed by the INTERPOL. Leone had barely left Milan, after having "refined" an enormous quantity of cocaine.

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In connection with the same operation, the carabinieri arrested two other members of the gang: 43-year old Giuseppe Onorato, a Calabrese, nicknamed don Pepe, a resident at 11 Rimembranze di Lambrate Street, and 42-year old Leonardo Scoccimarro, a Roman, a resident at 1 Gabriele D'Annunzio Street. When the carabinieri rang the door bell, Scoccimarro threw a kilo of cocaine into the bathtub.



[Photo Caption]: The "factory" laboratory and, above, Maurizio Ferro and Rossella Di Natale.

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SWEDEN

'ONE OF LARGEST GANGS' ARRESTED; SMUGGLED CANNABIS FROM CAIRO

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Apr 80 p 32

[Article by Bengt Falkkloo]

[Text] Last December a suitcase disappeared during reloading at Kastrup Airport in Copenhagen. A woman reported this and registered at a hotel in Stockholm. She did not know that customs agents in Copenhagen had discovered that the suitcase was packed with several kilograms of cannabis. When SAS personnel came to her hotel with the missing suitcase the police stepped in. And one of the biggest narcotics gangs in Sweden was uncovered.

Today 15 people have been detained and four more are free but under a travel ban. But when the trial of the gang began Wednesday in Stockholm Court only four of the accused were there. However the lawyers of the rest of the group attended.

The police had reinforced security of the entire courthouse. Identification checks were made and metal detectors were used at the doors.

There were fears that something might happen. The top man in the gang, a 33-year-old American once received help in escaping from a 15-year jail sentence from his organization, the Black Panthers.

It was in 1976 that he was given help in escaping from jail. He was given money and a false passport and lived "underground" in the United States for a year and a half.

Tanzania

But he and his wife and daughter planned to go to Tanzania to begin a new life. They arrived in Copenhagen via Canada and Poland. There the man learned that he could not get a job before moving on to Africa.

But he found out that he could easily obtain the money by selling cannabis. So he went with his family and a "bodyguard" to Cairo where 4 kg cannabis were purchased for 6000 kronor a kilogram. The drugs were smuggled to Copenhagen and then to Sweden.

"Then I went out on the street and asked an American I met where you could sell anything." He ended up at a discotheque on Birger Jarlsgatan where he sold the cannabis for 30,000 kronor a kilogram.

After that things started moving. Several people joined the operation and there were many trips to Cairo.

Prostitutes

The family moved to Tanzania for a while but returned to Copenhagen and later to Stockholm where they bought a blackmarket apartment in Hasselby. The activities of the gang expanded considerably and many trips were made between Copenhagen, Oslo and Stockholm. Several prostitutes were used as couriers and threatened if they wanted to quit.

But the unlucky reloading incident at Kastrup broke everything up.

"The man made many trips in 1977 and 1979," said prosecutor Per Roswall. "But he says he lost his passport so we don't know what he did in 1978. It's unlikely that he stopped his buying trips however."

It is known that the man smuggled 150 kg of marijuana and 83 kg of hashish into Sweden. With a price per kilogram of 20,000 kronor for marijuana and 30,000 kronor for hashish big sums of money were involved.

Five Million

"This adds up to around 5 million kronor," the prosecutor said. "But we have managed to get our hands on only 150,000 kronor. We don't know where the rest went. The gang leader didn't live very elegantly, no fancy cars and that sort of thing."

It has been speculated that the money went to various political organizations in the United States but no clear evidence has been found to support this. There are some letters written in slang that hint at this but that is all.

In addition to the narcotics charges the case which is expected to last several weeks includes charges of procuring.

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SWEDEN

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS ORGANIZE ANTI-DRUGS CAMPAIGN

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Apr 80 p 32

[Text] Over the weekend the National League of Vocational School Students, YRF, became the first student association to launch a campaign against hashish abuse in the schools. On Sunday representatives of about 10 schools met with members of RFHL, the National League for the Assistance of Medication Abusers, to kick off the "Strike Back" campaign.

"We must get a debate started in the schools and change attitudes toward hashish," said Johnny Naderus, chairman of YRF.

YRF is working together with RFHL which can share invaluable experiences with the students. The campaign got a head start in Helsingborg and experiences from this were shared during the kickoff meeting in Stockholm last weekend.

"The campaign had very positive results at the school in Helsingborg. Students who had never discussed hashish before now consider it one of the most important topics of conversation," Naderus said.

During the campaign a small study was made in several classes at the school with a majority of female students.

"A small number still smoked steadily, a quarter of the students had tried it. Over half the students thought it was tough to smoke hashish. Those are the ones we have to reach," said Johnny Naderus.

Getting debates started at the schools and changing attitudes are some of the important elements in the campaigns that will now be launched at the vocational schools in this country. YRF which is a young group, only 2 years old, has around 1000 members.

"At our league meeting last winter hashish was the problem that interested most people. 'Strike Back' groups have been formed at all schools."

The hashish groups will be arranged within the Swedish educational framework. The student campaign has the full support of school administrators.

"We will also arrange theme days where representatives of RFHL will talk about antinarcotics work and the musical group Motvind will play," said Johnny Naderus.

False Attitudes

On Sunday Social Affairs Minister Karin Soder (Center) dealt with the problem of hashish in the schools in a speech in Stockholm.

"We must combat the commercial forces behind the false attitudes toward drugs," the social affairs minister said.

"Young people who abuse hashish defend themselves by saying it is not more dangerous than alcohol. That is not true. We can never accept any form of drug abuse among young people."

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SWEDEN

ANTI-ABUSE AGENCY AIMS PERIODICAL AT DRUG CULTURE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Apr 80 p 19

[Article by Mona Johansson]

[Text] SLA TILLBAKA is the name of a new periodical aimed against drugs from RFHL [National League for the Assistance of Medication Abusers] that will be on the news stands starting today.

"Something is needed to counteract all the drug propaganda young people are exposed to in magazines, disco music and movies," said Claes Heibel who works on the new periodical.

The first issue of SLA TILLBAKA describes a big conference in Amsterdam on the legalization of cannabis.

For 3 days in February delegates from countries in West Europe, the United States, Canada and the West Indies discussed how to run a campaign for the legalization of cannabis.

In many countries special organizations have been formed to work for the legalization of cannabis.

Things have not yet gone that far in Sweden, Claes Heibel said. But there are movements in Denmark and Iceland. And one is on the way in Norway.

"There are tendencies toward this in our own country as well. The romanticization of hashish in weekly magazines and in music is becoming increasingly open. Pop idols who use cocaine are glorified.

School Yards

"At the same time it is getting easier for young people to get hold of hashish and sales are being made even in school yards," said Anders Johansson, RFHL information secretary.

"Students are fearful and divided, they don't dare react openly against the pushers."

The periodical SLA TILLBAKA will uncover the drug culture and the false romantic light shed on it. With nine issues a year the publication will be competing with the reports of the weekly press on idols, movies and music.

"We want to reach young people with our publication, but it is not predominantly designed for young people," Claes Heibel said.

To survive in the competition with the rest of the press corps offerings SLA TILLBAKA will not be just a periodical. There will also be a movement behind it.

Printing 9000 Copies

The periodical SLA TILLBAKA with an estimated printing of 9000 copies will act as a tool for the movement. It was spawned from the now defunct RFHL KONTAKT.

"The authorities should help the movement and take steps to show that drugs are not accepted in our society," said Anders Johansson. "In Japan, for example, artists who openly support legalization of cannabis are not granted entry visas."

In the flower power movement of the 1960's cannabis was associated with hippies. Now its use has spread to include many groups of good social standing.

At the same time use of these drugs has been decriminalized in many places.

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SWEDEN

PRISON DIRECTORATE REPORT: 85-90 PERCENT ARRESTED ARE ABUSERS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 Apr 80 p 13

[Text] Most of those behind bars in Stockholm are alcohol or drug abusers of some kind. This was shown in a new statistical study made by the Prison Directorate, covering the period 1976-78.

The figures show that from 85 to 90 percent are abusers. Two-thirds of them started by age 18 or earlier. Almost one-fifth started drinking alcohol regularly before they were 15.

The statistics also show that those in jail in Stockholm are very young. More than half are under 30. Most (85 percent) had already come in contact with juvenile courts while they were growing up due to criminal acts or abuse problems.

"It's the same type of people who were behind bars 100 years ago," said Torbjorn Johansson who worked on the study. "These groups got off to a poor start and grew up under difficult circumstances."

According to the study there are no clearcut indications that abuse was the "cause" of criminal behavior although there is some statistical correlation.

The study also suggested that institutions contribute to drug abuse. More than a third of those who began taking drugs after their first prosecution or conviction did so while in prison.

"This can be interpreted as meaning that a penal sentence or placement in a juvenile corrections institution contributes to starting a drug habit," the study said.

But abuse has stabilized in recent years. Central nervous stimulants such as amphetamines have declined sharply during this period. But cannabis and heroin have increased.

"But the study has also shown positive aspects," Torbjorn Johansson went on. "Some 19 percent are recovering from their dependence."

Torbjorn Johansson said that the study has already produced some results. Among other things a number of institutions around the country have set up drug-free sections. In addition cooperation among the various drug addiction units has been intensified.

However the study found that very few abusers in Stockholm have received any kind of treatment for their addiction. Therefore outreach efforts should be intensified to motivate and inform addicts of various aid programs that are available. Treatment resources should also be increased.

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SWEDEN

THAIS ARRESTED: SMUGGLED HEROIN FROM GOLDEN TRIANGLE

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 Apr 80 p 15

[Article by Sune Olsson]

[Text] In all eight people have now been arrested in the Thai heroin gang that has been uncovered after two couriers were seized at Arlanda. Other suspects are being sought.

Three Thais were jailed Friday in Stockholm District Court. One of them has been in Sweden for some time as a businessman, living in the Stockholm area. It now appears that he was the gang's local leader in Stockholm in charge of receiving the drug deliveries that came from the so-called Golden Triangle, the center of heroin production in Asia, and then re-selling them.

In addition to the leader the two couriers, husband and wife, who were arrested at Arlanda on their flight home with 155,000 kronor in their luggage were also imprisoned. They appear to be ordinary poor people who succumbed to the temptation of making easy money.

According to reports at least two of the five Thais who are still detained are women. They are all suspected of assisting the leader; some have lived here for some time and others have traveled back and forth several times and may have acted as couriers themselves.

The heroin was smuggled into Sweden concealed in the hollowed-out thick soles of platform shoes. The space in two pairs of shoes that were found could hold around 1 kilogram of heroin.

"We don't yet know how much the gang smuggled into Sweden," said chief prosecutor Berndt Adamson. "But if they used platform shoes like the ones we found it wouldn't take many trips to bring in substantial amounts worth a great deal of money."

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SWEDEN

IRANIAN BUSINESSMEN ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING RAW OPIUM

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Apr 80 p 12

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Four Iranian citizens, one a highly placed business leader from Tehran and three of his assistants, did not show up at a big business meeting with a state-owned company in a town in central Sweden last week. An order worth millions for silver and industrial film was to be signed. The hosts became anxious when they didn't hear anything from the Iranians. They called the police who were able to help them.

"They are being detained in Kronobergs Prison in Stockholm!"

The Iranian delegation came to Sweden last weekend. They had flown to Arlanda via London. There customs agents had set their baggage aside for a check. A pair of specially-constructed shoes was found in one of the suitcases.

Inside the detachable soles they found almost 2 hectograms of raw opium--worth several hundred thousand kronor on the Swedish narcotics market. A "silent alarm" was sent to customs agents at Arlanda. Customs agents and police confronted the men who professed total ignorance as to the reason for the action.

They were all taken to Kronobergs Prison after National Criminal Police Force detectives had questioned them and district prosecutor Sven Norling in Sollentuna decided they should be detained. The owner of the narcotics suitcase had several grams of opium on his person. When he was asked about the narcotics in the suitcase he replied:

"I can't help it that the customs men went through my suitcases at Arlanda. The drugs weren't meant for Sweden. I was going to take them with me to Tel Aviv on my trip back to Iran."

The police investigation did not find out whether he intended to put the prepared shoes aside at Arlanda. The other contents of the suitcase were personal belongings and according to district prosecutor Norling it looked as if the man might have needed these things during his stay in Sweden.

Denial

At the detention hearing at Sollentuna District Court last Friday the prosecutor asked that all the men be detained since there were reasonable grounds to suspect that they had attempted to smuggle in goods or had intended to violate narcotics laws.

The grounds for detention were to prevent the men from continuing their illegal activities. There was also good reason to think they might not show up in court, thus evading a trial and sentencing. The four men were questioned separately and all denied illegal activity and protested the detention request.

The district court, under the chairmanship of councillor Charlotte Vedberg, found that no evidence of criminal intentions had been shown in the case of three of the men, including the business leader, and that they need not be detained. With regard to the fourth man who had a small amount of opium on him when he was arrested, some suspicion remained but there were no grounds for detention. All were released.

To Israel

Councillor Vedberg commented on the decision of the court: "With regard to the narcotics in one of the suitcases the men did not intend to bring the drugs into Sweden. The baggage was to be flown on to Israel from Arlanda. They did not plan to bring the drugs into Sweden."

After the detention hearing all the men were given back their passports. On Monday the prosecutor appealed the decision of the district court to Svea Appeals Court. At the department where these things are handled they said:

"The appeal came in so late on Monday that the appeals court could not make a decision on the detention matter before Tuesday."

The man with the "narcotics shoes" has left the country along with his fellow countrymen. No one knows how the man plans to get the shoes into Israel now.

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SWEDEN

COUPLE ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING CANNABIS FROM NETHERLANDS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Apr 80 p 20

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] A 10-month-old Dutch girl has become a custodial headache for authorities in Orebro. The little girl's mother and father have been detained for large-scale smuggling and both can expect lengthy prison sentences. The little girl who was placed in an orphanage in the Orebro region has been away from her mother for a month. A few days ago the mother got to see her child who no longer remembered her mother.

"And even worse," said district prosecutor Erik Ahlen, "the little girl won't be able to talk to her mother when she is eventually released. The family has no relatives in Holland who could care for the baby. We have made several inquiries to the Hinseberg Women's Jail and the Prison Directorate. They definitely oppose allowing an imprisoned woman to have her baby with her.

"The couple's crime is very serious. They have admitted making several car trips to Sweden in recent years and as a rule they smuggled in 25 kilograms of cannabis on each trip."

The narcotics were hidden in a false compartment in the car. There is proof that the couple smuggled in about 140 kg cannabis to Orebro where three Swedish members of the gang took over and sold the drugs here.

Didn't Understand

"From a general preventive point of view I am forced to request a long prison sentence for the woman who admits having made two smuggling trips involving 50 kg cannabis while her husband made many more trips. The woman gave the impression that she didn't really understand the seriousness of her actions and it is well-known that there is a widespread feeling in Holland that cannabis is not a dangerous drug. With the child's welfare in mind the best thing would be to expel the mother right

away and hand over her baby as soon as possible but it is more likely that she will be sentenced to jail with an opportunity to appeal for clemency after that," said district prosecutor Ahlen.

One Million

It was largely thanks to the liaison man of the National Criminal Police Force in The Hague, Bo Johanson, that the courier couple was detected. He shadowed the couple from The Hague via Amsterdam and Denmark to Goteborg. The Orebro police took over the surveillance and on 14 March they arrested the couple at a hotel in Orebro. The car contained 25 kilograms of cannabis worth more than 1 million kronor on the consumer market.

The husband and wife were very cooperative under questioning and this enabled police in Holland to get on the track of a big smuggling organization. Several Dutch people have been arrested. A middle-aged businessman turned out to be the top man in the gang and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. The man is suspected of having smuggled 400 kilograms of cannabis into Sweden.

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SWEDEN

COURT SENTENCES FIVE TURKS FOR SMUGGLING HEROIN

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] Five of the suspects in the big Turkish narcotics gang that was uncovered in the Stockholm area last winter have been sentenced by Solna District Court.

All were sentenced for serious narcotics violations. Sentences varied from 4 years in prison down to 1 year and 3 months in prison.

In all around 30 people were seized by the police when the gang was discovered. Seven were eventually released since charges against them could not be substantiated. The rest have been prosecuted singly or in groups by district prosecutor Per Durling.

He chose this method to avoid what he called an unwieldy trial. And one common trial for all those suspected would mean that those who are charged with only a few violations would be forced to sit in detention the same length of time as those facing the gravest charges.

It is not clear how extensive the gang's drug dealing was. But it is quite clear that drugs worth many millions were involved. In all the police conducting the investigation confiscated 1.5 kilograms of heroin and close to 1 million kronor in cash.

The gang worked closely with the Turkish ring uncovered by police in Goteborg.

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SWEDEN

OPERATORS OF COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM AMPHETAMINE LABS ARRESTED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Apr 80 p 28

[Article by Leif Dahlin: "'Factories' on Soder and in Copenhagen. Six Arrested for 'Homemade' Amphetamine"]

[Text] Four Swedes and two Danish brothers have been jailed by the district court in Nacka and in Copenhagen for preparing amphetamine, which was to be spread on the Swedish narcotics market. One of the laboratories was housed in an apartment in Copenhagen and another laboratory was set up in an apartment in Soder in Stockholm, but this laboratory was cleared away before the police struck.

This is the second time in a short period of time that the state detective narcotics investigators discovered factory production of narcotics in apartments in the Stockholm district.

In the apartment of one of the Swedes arrested police have found a large number of prescriptions and bills, which correspond to the purchase of raw materials and equipment for manufacturing amphetamines on a large scale.

One of the Danes admitted to police in Copenhagen that he made 5 kg of amphetamine in his apartment. One kilogram of the lot was smuggled to Stockholm. Last Christmas the janitor in the house smelt a pungent odor from the apartment. When he rang the bell and nobody answered, he entered through a window from the yard. He surprised two men who watched over "pots cooking gently."

Had Time to Clear Away

"You have to do this somewhere else or else I will call the health service committee," said the janitor, who then did not understand that he had got into a home brew of narcotics, and he let the case rest. When police later on struck, the apartment had been cleaned up and the apparatus has probably moved to another address.

The brother of one of the Danes was caught in Nacka on 4 March. He was then arrested in his absence since 1976 for hotel frauds in Goteborg. A Stockholm man was suspected in the continued investigation. On 20 March the narcotics investigators found out that the man with his new Pontiac Firebird was to travel south the next day. The car was followed all over the country. A Swedish customs agent hitched on with his car via Helsingborg and Helsingor down through Denmark.

Well Armed

The pursuing customs agent lost the car. The Danish police had now also been alerted, and several roadblocks were set up. Later in the evening the Swede's car was found outside an address in Copenhagen. In addition to the Swede, the brother of the Dane arrested in Nacka sat in the car. He wore three pistols loaded with live ammunition. A shipment of amphetamine was also found in the car.

None of the Swedes arrested have been known previously in narcotics connections. One of them has studied chemistry at a junior college for adults in Nacka. He had all components in a manufacturing process for narcotics written down, and he was even carrying purchase bills for equipment when he was arrested.

The man said that they worked in the laboratory mostly because they were curious and that they had produced a small quantity of narcotics.

However, documents and bills seized in Copenhagen and in Stockholm and Nacka show that they had purchased equipment and chemicals for more than 10,000 kronor, and it is not impossible that they may have had time to produce a larger quantity of amphetamines, which later on was spread among the abusers in Stockholm.

The amphetamine is namely found again on the market in relatively abundant quantities, and according to administrator Sven Ferm in the national detective narcotics department, there may be more home laboratories operating in the Stockholm area.

A short time ago police struck against an apartment at Stora Essingen in Stockholm, where a gang with a branch in Finland had set up a laboratory for production.

The now broken-up Danish-Swedish gang was reported to have plans for manufacturing tens of kilograms of high-grade amphetamine, for which the narcotics abusers have to pay 250 to 300 kronor per gram.

Suspected Smugglers Arrested

The musician who was wanted by Interpol for smuggling narcotics to Sweden has now been jailed by police in Norrkoping.

The man came to Goteborg on Easter day. It was possible to arrest him after an anonymous tip to the police.

On Tuesday he was brought to Norrkoping for the first preliminary hearings. He denies having had anything to do with smuggling heroin, amphetamine and cannabis to Sweden.

However, police suspect the man. It is believed he was one of the leaders in a smuggling gang. He has already been arrested once, but was released for lack of evidence.

However, last week new information came out which reinforced the suspicion which the police had and which led to the announcement that he was wanted by Interpol.

8958
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SWEDEN

PROVINCE PROSECUTOR CHARGES PRIVATE DRUG CLINIC

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 Mar 80 p 11

[Article by Claes von Hofsten: "Home for Treating Narcotics Addicts. Those Responsible Threatened by Prosecution"]

[Text] County public prosecutor Torsten Jonsson in Stockholm proposes in a letter to the state public prosecutor that those responsible for a private home for treatment of narcotics addicts in southern Stockholm be charged.

The home has no permission to conduct treatment. The Social Administration has therefore reported it to the police. During a first trial the county public prosecutor decided to drop the case. The Social Administration then requested a trial by the state public prosecutor, who in turn commissioned county public prosecutor Jonsson to try the case again.

After a supplementary report Jonsson has decided that the home's activity violates the treatment home statute. He therefore recommended to state public prosecutor Magnus Sjoberg that the persons responsible be charged with operating a private treatment home without a license.

The case involves the association Narconon in Sweden's treatment homes in Varby and Trangsund. The home in Trangsund is not in operation at the present, but should also be included in the charge according to Jonsson's opinion.

Narconon denies that the association is operating any treatment home. Instead, the association calls the activity a self-help collective. Some 20 persons live in the collective/treatment home in Varby.

According to the statute on treatment homes, a treatment home is a home equipped with at least three treatment places for care of the sick or other personal care or supervision.

For several years there has been a battle between the Social Administration and Narconon. The Social Administration has, for one thing, been opposed to the influence which the Church of Scientology, in the opinion of the Social Administration, has had on the activity.

In spite of the fact that the activity has been going on for several years, Torsten Jonsson writes in his report to the state public prosecutor on Saturday that a possible charge through the prescription rules should only include the last 2 years. The penalty for operating a single treatment home without a license can be fines or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

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SWEDEN

NARCOTICS OFFICER: USE OF CANNABIS, AMPHETAMINES RISES

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 16 Apr 80 p 22

[Article by Petri Ahoniemi: "Sweden Combats Drug Use: 5,000 Youths Use Heroin"]

[Text] The word heroin has an unpleasant sound. Thoughts of a painful end, of sinking into an obscure state of helplessness flash for a moment through your brain, but the mind quickly tries to force you to think of something else. But you cannot escape from heroin. You have to get used to the word.

Stockholm is combatting heroin while the staff is consuming an estimated 5,000 young Swedes. The capital is at the top of the list, followed by Central Sweden and the Malmo area. Every week people die of it.

And police narcotics squads assert that the other side of the gulf [of Bothnia, i.e., Finland] is not very far away...

Criminal police inspector Per-Ake Larsson has been a member of the Stockholm Narcotics Division Special Squad right from the beginning, or since the end of the 1960's. On his wall, there is a memento of those days, a wanted poster for marijuana — dead or alive.

Nowadays, the Stockholm police do not have too much time to chase after that drug because hard stuff is steadily pouring into the city in huge volumes: heroin, amphetamines and, more recently, cultivated cocaine has become popular.

"We go after the big dealers. There are 70 police in our squad and that is not enough to keep watch over the street dealers. Give me 2,000 good men and I'll keep them busy."

The pressure of the job is unrelenting but they do get results. Last Christmas the squad put an end to the biggest narcotics operation in the history of Sweden thus far when they arrested [members of] a Turkish heroin ring which had brought at least 420 million kronor worth of heroin into the country. One of the ringleaders was an Ankara chief of police who had 13 kg of pure heroin on him when he was captured.

There is no exact information on the number of drug users in Sweden. According to estimates, there are 10,000 so-called needle users, or amphetamine and heroin users, over half of whom are in Stockholm.

In terms of the relative proportion of amphetamine and heroin users to one another, the overall figure can also be halved. If we take users of the milder drugs, hashish and marijuana, into account, we get a total figure that is several times larger.

"The situation is particularly difficult. In my opinion, so difficult that I feel it is the worst problem Sweden has ever faced in its entire history," Larsson said.

"There were perhaps more users in the early 1970's, but then they were buying only hashish and amphetamines. But now, heroin is on the throne and it kills. Then too, the worst problem stems from the fact that it is precisely among the youngest segment of the population that we find heroin users."

Curse of Sweden's Prisons

Three-quarters of the heroin that will be brought into Sweden will come from the poppy fields of the Far East and the rest from the Near East. The drug is processed in the country of origin. Iran has also stepped into the picture in a big way following Khomeyni's assumption of power. According to Larsson, this is the reason why the Swedish criminal police do not like Ayatollah.

The world's worst heroin problem at the present time is in West Germany, but Inspector Larsson fears that the center of gravity is constantly shifting toward Sweden. He told us of a recent chat he had with the head of the Bangkok Narcotics Division.

"We were drinking whisky in his office and he bet me he could find 20 Siamese on the street who would be ready to try to smuggle a kilogram of heroin into Sweden before I could finish the bottle. Why?"

Larsson did not wait for an answer. He merely pointed his finger at his interviewer as though it were a pistol and thundered:

"Our paradisiacal prisons where they have private rooms and color television are to blame. The Siamese are taught a new language here, a trade and given the chance to stay in Sweden after they are released.

"For a poor man, the opportunity is such that he will gladly risk it. And if he is not caught, he returns home 10,000 kronor richer and that's a lot of money over there."

The sales organization is mainly in the hands of immigrant groups. In Larsson's opinion, the biggest of these are the Greek and Turkish rings, whose guarded operational methods make it hard for the police to nail them.

It is not healthy for a fair-skinned person to step into the Turkish restaurant, Helas, on Roslagsgatan. The cars parked in front of the restaurant express in their own way the profits involved in the narcotics trade. It is rare to see a car as cheap as a Volvo parked there.

The sales organization is reminiscent of a pyramid that has five or six flights of steps. The stuff moves from the top to be sold on the street. At the top, large amounts of drugs and big sums of money exchange hands. The dealers at the bottom practice their trade primarily to cover their own drug purchases.

This kind of pyramid is self-renewing. If the police arrest a dealer from any level of the pyramid, it only takes a couple of weeks for a new one to replace him.

Nevertheless, Inspector Larsson has a model for solving the problem.

Hard Line, Japanese Style

"In many cases, I feel it is quite hopeless. It has been estimated that, with our present resources, we can stop only 5 percent of the existing heroin traffic. And then too, all this is also reflected in other crimes. Over half of all other crimes are committed by addicts," Larsson lamented.

"I am undeniably conservative and I feel that the politicians, who are afraid to pass laws governing narcotics crimes that would put a stop to this negative development, are mainly to blame for this difficult situation.

"When the drug problem is serious in every Swedish prison, how in hell do you think we can put a stop to it on the street?!"

Inspector Larsson showed us figures on the war on drugs waged in Japan 25 years ago. In 1954 there were 2 million heroin and amphetamine users. That figure is three times as big as the estimated figure for Sweden today. In that year Japan passed some of the world's strictest drug laws. The first year there were 55,600 arrests, but the effects began to appear rapidly. Four years later the number of arrests came to only 271.

"The big fish were sentenced to many tens of years in prison and users were first thrown into jail and then subjected to compulsory treatment. The effect was like a two-edged sword. There were no buyers and soon there were no sellers either. Liberal Sweden is a far cry from that point today. Unfortunately," Larsson admitted.

Help From Maria Polyclinic

At Maria Polyclinic in the southern section of Stockholm, the young addict's road points in the direction of a budding salvation.

After the opening of the clinic, founded in 1957, originally for alcoholics, recognition was also taken of the city's problem concerning young users.

"Most of our young people are mixed users whose problem consists of alcohol, hashish, heroin, chemical intoxicants and amphetamines, all mixed up. However, for half of them the main problem is heroin," Finnish social assistants Marja-Liisa Piri and Marja-Leena Kauppila, who work in that department of the clinic, explained.

The upper age limit for the youth clinic is 20 years. Most of the patients are from 17 to 19 years old but it is not unusual to run into 14-year-old heroin addicts. The clinic has 12 beds, which may seem few compared with the number of users.

"It is a small number, but the clinic's young people are only one part of our job. We have a lot of outpatients and only bring some of them into the clinic. Last year 450 young people came through here," Marja-Liisa Piri told us.

"This is the place they come to first, where we plan their follow-up treatment."

A heroin addict needs from 1,000 to 2,000 kronor a day. Generally, the only way open is to resort to crime and the girls to prostitution. It has been estimated that such a youth manages to steal about 10,000 kronor's worth of goods a day, so that he can get enough money to make his narcotics purchases.

"There are undoubtedly a lot of criminals in our midst, but we have a good chance to keep them out of prison if we can offer them a treatment program through which we can guide them into a normal kind of life. We go to court with these youths," the girls said.

Breaking the habit cold, without medication, takes from 1 to 4 weeks. [Then] a strict follow-up care program is carried out. The youth faces a series of treatments encompassing several possibilities.

He may be placed with a family, possibly returned to his home, a convalescent home or sent directly to an adult education school. The principle involved is complete separation of the youth from his former kind of life and its temptations.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

DELINQUENT DRUG ABUSE--There were 747 students in youth detention schools at the end of 1979 according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. The number was somewhat lower than the previous year. Over the last 10 years the number of students declined by 54 percent. Of these students 408 were residents at the school and 339 were cared for outside the school. Of the nation's 18 youth detention schools five are mainly designed for school age children and 13 are occupational schools for young people who have finished their schooling. Most are boys. Two-thirds of the boarding school students and four-fifths of the occupational school students are boys. Crimes against property were the most common reason for the detention of boys followed by crimes against people and alcohol abuse. Girls are much more apt to be held for narcotics abuse than boys are. The same is true of alcohol abuse. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Apr 80 p 37] 6578

HEROIN FROM COPENHAGEN--PRESS WIRE SERVICE, INC., Lund--A heroin ring with branches over most of the country has been uncovered by Lund police in cooperation with police in Denmark. Six people have been arrested and at least 30 more suspects will be questioned in the near future. All those arrested, one of whom comes from Stockholm, are addicts themselves. They financed their own needs by delivering narcotics to various parts of the country. The heroin was purchased in Copenhagen and the gang was broken up when a 25-year-old man who had been under observation for some time returned with a delivery of 50 grams of heroin. The "street" price is estimated at around 3000 kronor per gram. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Apr 80 p 37] 6578

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

PURE HEROIN SEIZURE--Fifteen kilograms of pure heroin, stashed in hidden compartments of two separate automobiles, was seized as a result of a three-month long investigation conducted by the Mardin Narcotics Department in conjunction with Second Department teams. The heroin, which was to be smuggled into Europe and the United States from Iran via Turkey, is reportedly valued at 1 billion 500 million lira on the American market. Four members of the smuggling ring have been taken into custody and fourteen others are sought. Mardin Provincial Governor Ozdemir Hanoglu indicated that 3 months of intensive and fruitful labor by special narcotics teams exposed the ring. The Second Department also participated in the investigation which was headed by Chief Commissioner of the Narcotics Department Ali Karakus. A Narcotics Department detective assumed the role of a wealthy drug smuggler, arriving in Mardin with a Mercedes bearing Istanbul plates. He got to know the members of the ring and gained their confidence. The detective then struck an agreement with these people to buy 100 grams of heroin for 150,000 lira. One of the members of the ring went to his home and returned with 100 grams of heroin. Whereupon, he turned the heroin over to the detective and received payment for it. By placing the house that the ring leader emerged from under surveillance, they were able to identify the persons coming and going from the house. In order not to attract attention, however, the ring member was not immediately arrested. On the evening of the second day he was arrested and taken in for questioning. While the questioning continued, police listened to the telephone conversations of those persons who had entered and departed from the house under surveillance. From these conversations it was ascertained that the heroin had been loaded at the house the day before and that it was bound for Istanbul via Viransehir-Urfa. Narcotics Department teams and teams from the Second Department set up a roadblock on the Mardin Highway, then stopped and searched the two automobiles in the vicinity of Bayer. A total of 15 kilograms of pure heroin was taken from special compartments found under the front hood. Salih Urper from Uludere, Bekir Bahceli, and Halil Gezgin and Abdullah Tuzun who are farmers from Cizreli were taken into custody. [Text] [Istanbul HURRIYET in English 14 May 80 pp 1, 7]

HASHISH SEIZED, ARRESTS MADE--The gendarmerie has uncovered a smuggling operation involving hashish with a market value of 10 million lira. The gendarmerie yesterday uncovered a smuggling operation and arrested two of the three suspects with 168 kilos of powdered hashish. The gendarmerie received a tip that large amounts of powdered hashish in cheese tins was to be transported to Istanbul by a truck in Derbent district and teams lay in wait. The truck with license 34 RY 098 which was reported to be loaded with cheese was stopped toward morning and searched by gendarmerie teams on the Sakarya road. At the end of the search, a total of 168 kilos of powdered hashish were discovered inside 18 cheese tins. Mehmet Yassitmur and his son Selcuk were taken into custody. Turan Erdinc, reportedly the leader of the smuggling operation, took advantage of the dark and fled while the tins were being checked. The father and son confessed that they were transporting the hashish to turn it over to a network in Istanbul. They just said, "If we identify the members of this network, they will put an end to us. Our boss in Istanbul is a very big man." [Excerpt] [Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 21 May 80 pp 1, 9]

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UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

CANNABIS SEIZED--Customs officers yesterday seized cannabis said to be worth millions of pounds. They claimed it was the biggest haul of the drug recovered in a single operation in Britain. A series of dawn swoops in England and Scotland followed lengthy inquiries by customs men in Britain and abroad. A number of people have been detained for questioning and investigations are continuing. [Text] [London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 18 May 80 p 1]

CANNABIS ARRESTS--Six men were tonight charged with the illegal importation of cannabis following the seizure of 10 million pounds worth of the drug at the weekend. [LD210722 London Press Association in English 1944 GMT 19 May 80 LD]

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